

THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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CENTERFOLD

BETTY SCOTT'S FAMILY TO SUE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

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tion

(Livermore, Calif.) — The filing of a multimillion dollar lawsuit against the California Highway Patrol for the "wrongful death" of a 30-year-old Long Beach, California, Black woman was announced here by the woman's family on October 2.

Bob Duren, brother of Ms. Betty Scott who was murdered by a highway patrolman on September 20 near here, made the announcement at a press conference held outside the Livermore Civic Building. The announcement came minutes after George Smith, who accompanied Ms. Scott at the time of her death, appeared in a hearing on charges involving three felonies and two misdemeanors in connection with the case.

Speaking on behalf of the Long Beach-based Scott-Smith Committee, Brother Duren told reporters that the suit will be filed in Oakland by attorney Herman Meyer. Jeffrey Brand, also an Oakland attorney, told nearly 100 supporters of the Scott-Smith Committee that Brother Smith's case had been continued to October 30, at which time he will enter a plea.

Ms. Scott and Brother Smith, 23, were driving on Interstate 580 around 4:00 a.m. on September 20 when two highway patrolmen stopped them, allegedly for speeding. Smith told THE BLACK PANTHER, in an interview following the incident, that when Ms. Scott pulled the car off the road, the two highway patrol officers, Engberson and Robbins, approached them with flashlights and guns drawn.

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Ms. BETTY SCOTT with her young child. Ms. Scott was murdered on September 20 on Interstate 580 near Livermore, California, by a highway patrolman. At last Thursday's press conference held at the Livermore Civic Building, WILLIAM DUREN (left) and BOB DUREN (center), father and brother of Betty, announced the filing of a multimillion dollar "wrongful death" lawsuit against the California Highway Patrol for Betty's murder. Oakland attorney JEFFREY BRAND, one of the lawyers in the case, looks on.

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Editorial

POLICE AND THE COMMUNITY

As the current and recent issues of THE BLACK PANTHER reveal, racist police attacks and murders in the Black communities are increasing. At the same time, community resistance to these attacks and murders is also increasing. A relatively new and important emerging force in this resistance is the organized Black policeman.

Here in Oakland the Oakland Black Officers Association (OBOA), under the dynamic leadership of Officer Ray Clark, has launched a frontal attack within the Oakland Police Department against rampant racism affecting hiring, assignment, promotion, training and arrest procedures. The OBOA appealed for and won Black community support for its internal fight as well as its efforts to expose and fight against racist practices within the Black community by White policemen in the department.

From the outset of its struggle the OBOA invited and welcomed the participation of the Black Panther Party in its efforts, and publicly defended our participation when attacked for it by the White-controlled and racist Oakland Police Officers Association (OPOA). As a result, the Black Panther Party has been an active participant in the Community Coalition Against Racism, that brings together more than 30 church, professional, civic, student and labor organizations based in the Black community.

The National Black Police Association, of which the OBOA is an active member, is rapidly growing. Oakland's developing experience is being presented this week at the NBPA Conference meeting in Boston, Massachusetts, from October 10 through 14. That experience should be a guide to Black communities throughout the country.

Such emerging unity of purpose and work is the key to achieving community control of the institutions within and serving the Black community. Such emerging unity is the key to survival of the Black community. Galloping racism is a reality in all aspects of Black life in America today and is directly responsible for the increasing assaults against our community by White-controlled and directed police departments. □



"Siddown, Scarpellil You C.I.A. Guys Get So Damn Nervous..."

Letters to the Editor

NO JUSTICE IN NACOGDOCHES

Dear Panthers,

To whom it may concern. I'd like to bring your attention to three dear friends of mine. The names of my friends are: Jerome Harper, James L. Menettee and Belly Rey McDaniel. They are now serving time for rape. They were convicted by an all-White jury in the state of Texas and the county of Nacogdoches. The whole town is run by the White man.

Take for example, if I, who am Black, had been raped by these men, nothing would have been done because I'm Black.

The girl who was supposed to have been raped by these guys had been dating Black men all of the time. She was seen at the pool hall quite a few times.

I don't think my friends got any justice at all. I've been arrested a few times myself. Even though I am a minor I was told by an officer that he would take his gun off and "shoot me a child." The pigs talk to the people there like they want to. They figure since they wear the badges they treat people like they want to. Quite a few people have been beat up on by these police down there. I've wanted ever since I can remember to do something about it, but as you know from these few lines I couldn't do it. Why? I was a child and the people there are afraid to stand up for what's right.

What I'm saying is the White man has the upper hand and he'll always have the upper hand unless we, the people, do something about it. One person can not do it. Only God can work miracles. As long as the White man has the upper hand and we Black people are afraid to speak up and stand up or do something about what's going on in the world, we'll be damned the rest of our lives. I'm willing to try to do something about this bullshit. So many Blacks have periods similar to Miss JoAnne Little in their own lives. In Texas, legal justice is hard, very hard to come by, especially if you had it out with someone White. I can't just sit around and watch the White man kick us Black brothers and sisters in the ass. I love each and everyone of you for doing what your're doing.

If ever there is something I can do, get in touch!

Sincerely yours,

Sis. Sharon Hall
Chicago, Ill.

MICHIGAN INMATES PROTEST BAD HEALTH CARE

Dear Editor:

I am writing on behalf of myself and many other brothers here at the Michigan Intensive Program Center at the Marquette Branch prison.

The administration here has the worst medical doctors out of any of the Michigan prisons. If any one gets sick, he can't see the doctors. They tell us it's got to be an emergency. It is evident that a person would have to be almost dead in order to go to the hospital. When we see the nurse, he gives us harassment, saying there is nothing wrong with us or it's not an emergency. The police here are trying to make or break us, as they call it. There is no way for me to tell about all the harassment we go through. I just decided to write someone who cares about the welfare of us brothers.

We thank you very much for reading this letter.

Magnus Seay

And the Brothers of Michigan
Intensive Program Center at Marquette
Marquette, Mich.

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

Spanish Executions: Why Europe Cared And The U.S. Didn't

The recent executions in Spain of five Basque and Spanish revolutionaries has touched off a storm of government and popular protests throughout Europe against Franco's Spain. The U.S. has refused to condemn the executions.

We here present for our readers a comment by Carl Capreschet, a writer who has travelled widely in Spain and Western Europe. He currently monitors European affairs for the Pacific News Service.

In his article, Mr. Capreschet gives the underlying reasons for European concern over the Spanish executions and describes the forces at play in forming a public sentiment.

The spontaneous protests all over Western Europe against the five executions in Spain sprang from a horror of fascism that still grips millions of Europeans 30 years after the fall of Nazi Germany.

While the U.S. government, fearful for the future of its bases in Spain, avoided the slightest gesture of criticism, the street and chanceries of Western Europe reacted, for once, in unison. As demonstrations erupted in city after city, at least 12 governments withdrew their ambassadors from Madrid.

The executions fanned fears West Europeans have harbored for a quarter century. Fascism was not just a passing phenomenon that suddenly engulfed Germany and Italy and then was swept from the scene by Allied victory. It was a powerful current with millions of adherents that flourished in virtually every country in Europe.

The largest fascist demonstration in the 1930s occurred not in Germany or Italy but in France in

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PASTOR SMITH INTERVIEWED

Coalition Leaders Urge Swift Action On Racism Report

(Oakland, Calif.) — Responding to a recent special committee report affirming charges of police department racism, Pastor J. Alfred Smith, spokesperson of the Community Coalition Against Racism, and Alphonso Galloway, a Coalition leader and executive director of the local NAACP, last Tuesday urged the Oakland City Council to act swiftly on four key recommendations.

As his deep, distinguished voice echoed through the crowded Council chambers, Brother Smith, the highly-regarded civic and religious leader who serves as pastor of Allen Temple Baptist Church, East Oakland's largest Black church, called upon the City Council:

•To issue a clear-cut city policy statement on racism, specifically in the police department, and more broadly concerning all city departments.

15 DAYS

In the special three-man Council committee report, presented at the September 16 session, Councilman Joshua Rose had said that such a policy statement would be forthcoming within 15 days.

•That unresolved citizen grievances which surfaced during the course of three angry and emotional community hearings on police racism be worked out, with reports made to the individual citizens involved.

•That a complete overhaul of that section of the police department's internal affairs division responsible for disciplining racially biased cops for acts of discrimination and brutality of minority persons be carried out.

•That the City Council keep the community informed of efforts by the police, fire and public works departments to develop specific affirmative action time-tables in order to comply with federal Office of Revenue Sharing (ORS) guidelines.

Recently, in a letter to Mayor John Reading, the ORS informed the city that it was in gross violation of federal minority affirmative action guidelines, raising fears in the community of a loss of

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FRED HAMPTON of the Illinois B.P.P. Chapter had such organizing abilities that he was a major threat to Chicago's power structure. He is shown here speaking in downtown Chicago.

FRED HAMPTON ATTORNEY EXPOSES SECRET DEAL BETWEEN GRAND JURY AND COPS

No Police To Be Indicted For 1969 Raid

(Chicago, Ill.) — G. Flint Taylor, attorney for the family of Chicago Black Panther Party leader Fred Hampton, told a U.S. District Court here last week that a secret "deal" was made between a federal grand jury and former State's Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan, a defendant in the multimillion dollar damages suit for Fred and Mark Clark's deaths at the hands of the Chicago

police, to avoid indictments of policemen involved in the 1969 police raid on the Black Panther Party facility.

Taylor told the court: "I have a document from the government showing that there was a deal... that there would be no indictments (of Hanrahan and state's attorney's police) in return for Hanrahan's dropping of (state) indictments" against Black Pan-

ther Party occupants of the raided West Side apartment.

Taylor made the disclosure before Judge Joseph Sam Perry, who is presiding over pretrial hearings for the upcoming \$38 million suit filed against Chicago law enforcement and prosecution officials who planned the December 4, 1969, raid.

AGREEMENT

After the federal grand jury investigation of the police raid in May, 1970, there were widespread reports of an agreement worked out between the grand jury and local officials. However, both state and federal officials in the case have refused to admit that what was done was an agreement.

A state grand jury led by Hanrahan's office indicted Black Panther Party members who survived the raid on alleged charges of attempting to murder the raiding police. However, the disclosure that only one shot could possibly be blamed on the occupants of the apartment later led to the dropping of state indictments against the Party members by Hanrahan.

In pretrial hearings for the suit of families of the slain Black Panther Party members, Taylor maintained that Hanrahan's office was notified in March or February, 1970, that ballistics evidence did not support the police version of massive firing by occupants of the apartment during the raid. Taylor argued that Hanrahan's refusal to drop state indictments in the case until May constituted "malicious prosecution" of the Black Panther Party survivors.

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Barbara Jordan At Dellums Fund Raiser

(Berkeley, Calif.) — Over 700 enthusiastic constituents of Congressman RONALD DELLUMS gathered last Saturday at His Lordship's Restaurant on the Berkeley Marina for a \$35-a-plate dinner for the popular Bay Area representative sponsored by the Committee to Re-Elect Ron Dellums. Texas Congresswoman BARBARA JORDAN, keynote speaker at the dinner, overwhelmed the audience with her powerful comments, praising Congressman Dellums as "a man a step ahead of the future," and thanking Oakland-Berkeley residents for "loaning him to the country." Congressman Dellums, describing Ms. Jordan as a possible future speaker of the House of Representatives, Supreme Court justice or President of the United States, presented the highly respected Texas Congresswoman with a plaque from the citizens of the 8th Congressional District, which Dellums represents in Washington, D.C.

BPINS photo

"DOUBLE CHAINS"

A Call To Action To Transform America's Prison's

By Bill Brent

Continuing his month-by-month, day-by-day account of the inmate rebellions sweeping the California penal system, author Bill Brent fills a glaring need by providing a progressive, in-depth examination of the organized resistance to the repression and violence perpetuated by prison guards and administrators.

Bill Brent is presently living in forced exile in Cuba where he is one of the most highly respected Americans in residence and is about to receive a degree in language arts from the University of Havana.

THE BLACK PANTHER thanks Tricontinental, the political organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America (OSPAAAL) for making this information available to our readers. Part 9 follows.

PART 9

On February 1 (1967) at San Quentin, there was rioting which the *San Francisco Chronicle* admitted was not, as prison officials had claimed, a race war; but rather that the mass of inmates, both Black and White, were seething with grievances that crossed racial lines; 300 prisoners were put in a disciplinary wing.

March 8, 1967, Soledad: the U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that inmates have no right to sue the state for violation of their civil rights because of cruel and unusual punishment in the strip cells — and this after Judge Harris had already ordered the strip cells closed or improved to meet human conditions!

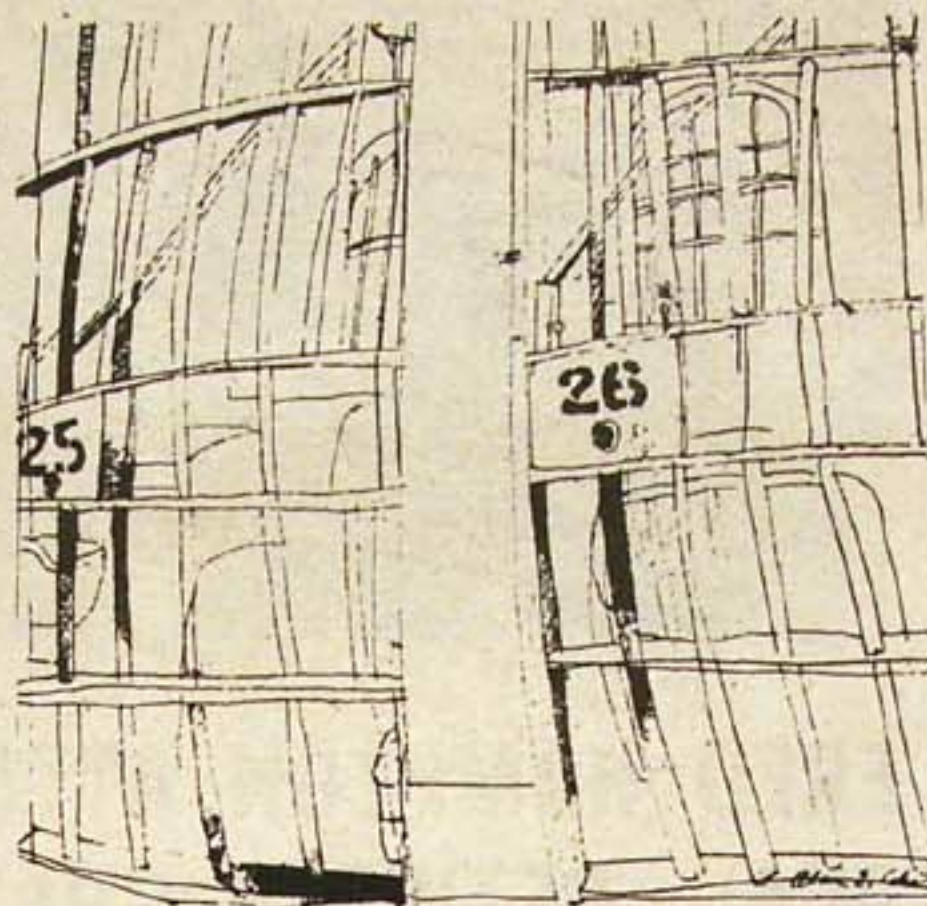
On March 24, 1967, 1,000 inmates at Soledad went on strike in response to the Court of Appeals' decision. Prison officials claimed the strike was over but, despite food and recreation control and threats of disciplinary hearings and loss of privileges, the strike was ended only when the warden threatened to prevent prisoners' families from visiting them.

On March 29, in Soledad, 12 prisoners in the Adjustment Center struck or rebelled against the inhumane prison conditions.

On June 15, 1967, at San Quentin, five prisoners were beaten by guards after testifying against a guard who had framed a fellow inmate.

On February 16, 1968, at San Quentin, 500 prisoners began a work strike protesting new sen-

Rebellions against America's unjust prisons are constantly recurring and have brought attention to the conditions that prison inmates face daily. These rebellions have most times been met with brute force and the inmates' just demands have generally been ignored.



tencing standards adopted by the Adult Authority. There were some 600 so-called hippies protesting in solidarity with these inmates outside the prison gates.

A prison newspaper, *The Outlaw*, was banned by the prison authorities and nine of the prisoners who were suspected of putting this paper together were transferred to Folsom. After being transferred, they organized a separate strike involving over 1,600 prisoners which began February 21.

In May, 1969, 32 prisoners were being transferred from Soledad to San Quentin. They attempted to overturn their bus in an effort to call attention to the inhuman conditions under which they have to live.

INDETERMINATE SENTENCE

On May 19, again at Soledad, 700 prisoners staged a rebellion to protest the indeterminate sentence. On August 4, 1969, in San Quentin, for Unity Day, 2,000 prisoners staged a weekend protest coordinated with demonstrations outside the gate to protest parole sentencing policies of the Adult Authority.

On October 2, in San Quentin Adjustment Center, a group called Panther Power to the Vanguard led a hunger strike in which 85 prisoners participated, 65 of them Black.

Their demands included a Black warden, a Black parole board, fund drives for the Black Panther Party and the release of all Blacks from the disciplinary unit. The strike continued for almost a week.

In January, 1970, three Black political prisoners — William L. Nolan, Allan Miller and Cleve-

land Williams — were murdered by gunfire from a prison guard, on the pretext of breaking up a fist fight between seven Black inmates and seven White inmates.

In less than three days, the District Attorney of Monterey County ruled that the deaths of these three Black activists were justifiable homicide.

BEATEN

Some 30 minutes after the news was received by the prison population over TV, a White guard — John Mills — was beaten and thrown from the third floor tier on Y wing. George Jackson (a Field Marshal in the Black Panther Party), Fleeta Drumgo and John Cluchette were subsequently charged with the death of this guard.

On July 27, 1970, another White prison guard was stabbed to death. Seven Black inmates were charged with his death.

On August 22, at San Quentin, 800 prisoners struck to free all political prisoners, including the Soledad Brothers, and demanded abolition of the Adult Authority, closing of the Adjustment Center, granting of asylum in socialist countries to condemned prisoners. The B section of the prison rebelled for four days in support of the strike, causing from \$4,000 to \$5,000 damages.

1970, Folsom: a work strike was called by the Prisoners' Union demanding a total overhaul of sentencing and parole procedures and, again, amnesty to socialist countries.

On November 1, a solidarity strike began in Soledad Adjustment Center in support of the

THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

OCTOBER 7, 1800

Gabriel Prosser and fifteen other slaves were hanged on October 7, 1800, after plans for a widespread slave revolt were betrayed by two "house slaves." A sudden rainstorm had originally forced the suspension of an assault on Richmond, Virginia, by Prosser and some 1,500 slaves. Before they could be reassembled the plot was exposed. In order to map out plans for the insurrection, meetings were held at fish fries and barbeques for about four or five months, with Prosser himself making an intensive study of the strategic points of Richmond. Experts agree that had it not been for that fateful rainstorm, Gabriel Prosser's detailed and organized plan to liberate Richmond, would have surely succeeded.

OCTOBER 9, 1805

On October 9, 1805, the famed Black scientist Benjamin Banneker died. Banneker was a master of science, mathematics and astronomy and became so proficient in these areas that he was named to the commission that surveyed the area which is now Washington, D.C. Beginning in 1791, Benjamin Banneker published an annual almanac which has been compared with Ben Franklin's *Poor Richard's Almanac*. In spite of his fame, Banneker still lashed out at the racial injustices of his period.

OCTOBER 11, 1939

October 11, 1939, marks the date the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund was incorporated as a separate organization.

OCTOBER 11, 1972

On October 11, 1972, Black inmates at Washington, D.C., jail overpowered guards and took ten hostages, whom they later released unharmed upon an immediate hearing on their demands by U.S. District Court Judge Albert C. Bryant. Bryant ordered the city to provide every inmate involved with legal counsel and ordered no reprisals against inmates involved.

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DAVID Du BOIS ADDRESSES L.A. CONFERENCE ON EMERGING "POLICE STATE"

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - "The front line in defense of the democratic rights of the American people is the defense of the rights of Black Americans," David G. Du Bois said in a keynote address at a one-day conference here last week on "The Police State in America," held at the University of Southern California.

The conference was sponsored jointly by the Campaign for Democratic Freedoms and MECHA, a campus based Mexican-American student organization, and included among its participants Philip Allen, 21-year-old Black student convicted in a police murder frame-up; Michael ZinZun, a Black community activist facing trumped up assault charges; representatives of the Sierra Brothers, three Mexican-American victims of political kidnapping; representatives from the Teamsters Union, the United Farm Workers Union and others.

The USC conference was one in a series of such conferences organized in the southern California region by the Campaign for Democratic Freedoms aimed at exposing the danger of an emerging police state in this country and organizing resistance to that danger.

TARGET

Emphasizing that for the past two decades "the primary target of the conspiracy practitioners in this country has been the Black liberation movement," Du Bois told the conferees that since its inception "that movement's vanguard organization, the Black Panther Party, has been singled out for special attention."

He recalled that early media attempts were made to convince the American people that the SLA pseudo-revolutionary band was a Black organization, headquartered in Oakland, home of the Black Panther Party, and that those who murdered Oakland School Superintendent Marcus Foster were "dressed in Black leather jackets with some kind of organizational patch, suggesting a uniform formerly associated with the Black Panther Party."

The spokesperson of the Black Panther Party and Editor-in-Chief of THE BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service, publishers of THE BLACK PANTHER weekly newspaper, told the audience of students, faculty and community representatives that the Black liberation movement has been singled out because of



DAVID G. DU BOIS speaking at recent conspiracy conference in Los Angeles, California. On October 1, 1975, he spoke again in Los Angeles at a "Police State" conference held at the University of Southern California by the Campaign for Democratic Freedoms.

the "power structure's great vulnerability on the question of people by Black Americans in the sixties around the civil rights and Black Power movements."

Du Bois developed the thesis he has repeated at lecterns around the country. Maintaining that the rapid advance of socialism and the movements for self-determination around the world are limiting the areas of U.S. monopoly capitalism's exploitation of the natural and human resources, particularly in the Third World, Du Bois argued that U.S. imperialism is on the defensive and is itself "engaged in a struggle for survival."

He stressed that the resource-rich continent of Africa remains

Constitutional rights for Black Americans and the glorious example of militant opposition provided the whole American largely defenseless in the face of modern U.S. military technology and might, and is therefore threatened with U.S. military aggression in the alleged name of "keeping Africa free from communism."

Toward that end, Du Bois warned, the U.S. power structure is busy unleashing its most deadly weapon — rampant racism — in a calculated move to prepare the majority population of this country (White) to accept racist justifications for aggression against the African people.

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"POLICE CHIEF MUST GO"

John George Blasts Oakland Police Gun Use Policy

(Oakland, Calif.) - Calling for the ouster of the Oakland police chief, prominent Black local attorney John George says that he plans to file suit challenging the Constitutionality of the Oakland police gun policy. The suit will be filed in connection with the August 19 shotgun murder of 23-year-old Floyd Calhoun by two White Oakland cops.

"This is a clear case of shooting a man down, an unarmed man as he was running," attorney George said in an interview with THE BLACK PANTHER.

"It was unnecessary. There shouldn't have been any shooting at all. They (the police) had him surrounded and were close enough to grab the young man."

Brother Calhoun was shot in the back by Oakland police officers Paul Musch and Herbert Heanes, when a convoy of Oakland police, claiming Calhoun was being sought as a burglary suspect, stopped his car in the 1700 block of 85th Avenue in East Oakland. Calhoun died of gun shot wounds in the back, head and legs.

EYEWITNESSES

Eyewitnesses on 85th Avenue substantiate attorney George's charges that the killing was unjustified, calling the police "gun happy."

In filing the lawsuit challenging the Oakland police gun policy — which is also hotly-contested issue raised by the locally based Community Coalition Against Racism (see article, page 3) — attorney George says he is conferring with Stanford law professor Tony Amsterdam concerning the legal point of "a denial of due process."

Asked to comment on the reasons behind the alarming increase of police murder and brutality of Blacks in Oakland, the astute, highly-respected attorney who has staunchly defended members of the Black Panther Party in various frame-up cases, answered sharply, "George T. Hart," naming the local police chief.

"The head of the department sets the tone for the individual police," attorney George said.

"The very reason that Charles Gains (the former Oakland police chief who resigned in 1972) had to

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...AND BID HIM SING

An exciting novel of Black Americans living in Egypt in the 1960s

By BLACK PANTHER Intercommunal News Service Editor-in-Chief DAVID G. DU BOIS

"... David G. Du Bois' first novel makes a new space on the slim shelf labelled Black expatriate fiction... (this) frighteningly accurate characterization of Ugly Afro-Americans in Africa is a sobering reminder of the special cultural baggage and blinders we carry home. In this case home is Cairo, Egypt... In And Bid Him Sing, David Du Bois has given us a picture of our sixties through the eyes of another Black culture and understanding."

"Those of us who are planning to visit or live in Africa should see And Bid Him Sing as a kind of guide to bad manners abroad. And we who are ready to nostalgize the sixties would do well to read and recognize some parts of all of ourselves who grew so quickly and changed our race before we could change our minds."

Francille Rusan Wilson
The Black Scholar

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NACOGDOCHES N.A.A.C.P. HEAD FILES SUIT FOR WARD ELECTION SYSTEM

(New Orleans, La.) - A civil suit concerning the possible division of the east Texas city of Nacogdoches into wards for the election of commissioners is scheduled to be heard here on October 9 in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

The suit was filed by Brother Arthur Weaver, president of the Nacogdoches NAACP, and others, against R.G. Muckleroy and A.L. Mangham, Jr. Muckleroy was chairman of the Nacogdoches City Commission at the time the suit was filed and Mangham now holds that post. In effect, the suit is against the city of Nacogdoches represented by Muckleroy and Mangham.

Under the present Nacogdoches city charter, five commissioners are elected at large. Judge William Wayne Justice, who heard the case in U.S. District Court in Tyler, Texas, ruled that the city would be divided into five wards, with one commissioner elected from each ward, a ruling supported by Brother Weaver and those joining him in the suit. The city, however, appealed the ruling to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

ORAL ARGUMENTS

Both sides in the suit were notified by Edward W. Wadsworth, clerk of the New Orleans court, that oral arguments would be heard in the case.

Brother Weaver and those joining him in the suit are represented by attorney David R. Richards of Austin, Texas. Charles Potter of Tyler and Nacogdoches City Attorney Moss Adams are representing the city of Nacogdoches.

In a recent five-part series (see THE BLACK PANTHER, August 4, August 11, August 18, September 8, 1975) THE BLACK PANTHER — provided with documented evidence from Brother Weaver — exposed shocking accounts of almost 100 years of murder, brutality and discrimination — in which both racist White local police and city officials participated — that was directed against the Black community of Nacogdoches.

Under the leadership of Brother Weaver, the Black people of Nacogdoches have persistently sought state and federal aid to end the outrageous violation of their Constitutional rights. However, as so often occurs with Black

STATE OF TEXAS
HUNTING LICENSE

THIS CERTIFIES THAT Willie Justice.....
Address Tyler, Texas..... Sex M..... Wt 170.....
Age 55..... Ht 6'0".....
City Of Tyler..... Eyes B..... Hair Brn.....
Having paid the license fee is hereby licensed to hunt and kill
NIGGERS during the open season herefor in Texas. This license
must be carried on person when hunting NIGGERS and gives the
holder permission to hunt day or fire hunt night, with or without
dogs Tyler.....
Issued at Tyler..... Texas, this 10.....
day of April..... 19 75.....
Issued By Jack Evers.....
County Clerk or Warden

Signature of Licensee Season Opens Jan. 1, Closes Dec. 31.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
Date April 10 1975
Name Arthur Weaver
City Nacogdoches
State Texas
Killed 17
Signature 18
20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
TAG GOOD FOR FOUR NIGGERS

Copy of a "nigger license," a threat to kill Arthur Weaver, president of Nacogdoches NAACP.

people who dare to protest racism, the Black community of Nacogdoches has largely been ignored by "duly elected" officials.

In a related matter, the NAACP of Nacogdoches is currently conducting its annual membership drive, with the goal of removing "all vestiges of racial discrimination, segregation, brutality and justice," according to Brother Weaver.

Nacogdoches also provides a shocking example of the effects of racism on public school education. During the 1972-73 school year, there were a total of 842 Black students and 1,690 White students enrolled in the secondary schools of the Nacogdoches Independent School District. Of that number, 138 (16.4%) of the Black students were suspended while 25 (1.5%) of the White students were suspended.

"Double Chains"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

above demands involving sixty inmates in the Adjustment Center, including the Soledad Seven.

The National Lawyers' Guild of San Francisco, and the American Federation of Teachers, came out in support of the strike.

By November 14, inmates were receiving only two sandwiches a day; on November 24, lock-up ended with 30 men thrown in the hole and three transferred to other prisons.

In April of 1971, the California Institution for Women was the scene of a strike by 500 of the 600 women prisoners in response to harassment by guards, arbitrary search and destruction of property in their rooms.

WORKERS

In July 1971, the California Institution for Women dining room workers went on strike for higher wages and better working conditions.

Again, on August 16, 1971, at San Quentin, 600 inmates struck demanding an end to the indeterminate sentence.

Five days later, on August 21, again at San Quentin, George Jackson and two other inmates were killed, in addition to three guards, in what was called an escape attempt.

Six other inmates were charged with killing the two inmates and three guards and they have subsequently been known as the San Quentin Six: Fleeta Drumgo, Johnny L. Spain (a member of the Black Panther Party), Luis Talamantez, Hugo Pinell, David Johnson, Willie Tate.

A White radical lawyer, Steve Bingham, was also charged with conspiracy in the murder of the two prisoners and three guards, conspiracy to attempt escape, conspiracy to possess fire arms and conspiracy to kidnap correctional officers.

One of the most important things to remember here is that the Soledad Brothers were found not guilty by an all-White jury on March of 1972. There was not enough evidence to convict them. The indication is clear — they should never have been charged in the first place.

The state, the prison system, were looking for scapegoats, someone to charge with the murder of the guard who had been found dead. It is also interesting to note that the charges against the Soledad Seven who were originally accused of killing another prison guard, were dismissed.

TO BE CONTINUED

OUR HEALTH



Insomnia

Insomnia — difficulty in falling asleep or staying asleep — may be caused by various reasons. Occasional mild insomnia may result from tensions and aggravations brought on by the social and economic problems that particularly affect poor and oppressed people. Sometime insomnia may be due to excessive use of caffeine beverages, such as coffee, tea, cocoa, or cola drinks.

Persistent, severe insomnia may, in rare cases, be due to organic brain disease or more frequently, may be caused by pain, breathlessness, asthma, cough or the need for frequent urination. Most often, chronic insomnia is a symptom of tension, or even of a neurosis (nervous disorder).

Popular methods of self-treatment for persistent insomnia include warm baths, warm milk or a hot toddy; ear plugs; eyes shades and music.

So-called sleep inducing drugs have been available without prescription for many years. The well-known nonprescription sedatives and sleep aids contain as their main sedative ingredient an antihistamine, a drug commonly used to treat an allergy. Nytol, Sleep-Eze, Nite Rest and Dormin each contain antihistamines.

Compoz is among those non-prescription drugs which allegedly relieve nervous tension. Compoz and other over-the-counter sleep aids and sedatives contain a mild sedative called scopolamine which may produce such bad effects as a dry mouth, blurred vision, increased pressure in the eyes and difficulty in urination.

People who have closed-angle glaucoma, a severe eye disease, should avoid sleep remedies containing scopolamine since it may cause a further increase in pressure within the eyes. And if taken in higher doses and after prolonged usage, medications containing scopolamine can cause "mental confusion, excitement, and delirium," according to one medical study.

It has also been found that among the potential side effects of antihistamines, aside from sedation, are dizziness, incoordination, blurred vision, nervousness, loss of appetite, frequent urination, skin rashes and sometimes blood changes.

DAVID RICE CASE

OMAHA ACTIVIST SEEKS GUARANTEE OF 4th AMENDMENT RIGHTS

(Omaha, Neb.) - In a brief filed last week, attorneys for David Rice asked the U.S. Supreme Court not to diminish the rights guaranteed by the Fourth Amendment. The two issues at stake are: (1) whether evidence which was illegally obtained can be used against an individual in a trial; and (2) whether the right of appeal to federal courts on illegal search questions will be limited, states a recent support committee release.

Rice was convicted of first degree murder in the 1970 suitcase bomb slaying of Omaha policeman Larry Minard. Rice has consistently maintained that he is innocent and was framed. The brief to the Supreme Court notes that Duane Peak, the 16-year-old who admitted the crime "was frightened of the death penalty and that the fear was manipulated in order to secure his testimony against Rice."

The brief points out that Peak gave several contradictory accounts and that other evidence was questionable. It repeats Rice's assertion that "his own prosecution was politically motivated and designed to remove him from the community because of hostility to his political views."

Federal court decisions, first by U.S. District Court Judge Warren Urbom and then by a three-judge panel of the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals, have overturned Rice's

conviction and held that the search of his home was illegal. Applying the "exclusionary rule," the judges said the evidence the police claim to have obtained in the search should not have been used in the trial.

In the state of Nebraska brief submitted to the Supreme Court in August, the Nebraska attorney general argued that violation of the law by police in seeking evidence should not exclude the use of the evidence in the trial. In response, Rice's attorneys, Fr. William C. Cunningham, S.J. of Santa Barbara, California, and J. Patrick Green of Omaha, argue that, "A government which ignores its own law loses its claim to legitimacy."

SANCTION

They continue, "If no effective sanction against violation of the Fourth Amendment is constructed, these rights will be invaded at will by agents of the government. Such invasions will substantially weaken the legal system's claim that it is based on law rather than naked force."

The U.S. Supreme Court requested arguments on the issue of limiting the right of appeal to federal courts on illegal search questions. Cunningham and Green observe that the right of appeal to lower federal courts via writs of habeas corpus has been firmly established by a series of court decisions interpreting the Habeas Corpus Act of 1867.



DAVID RICE, victim of a frame-up stemming from 1970 bombing which resulted in death of an Omaha policeman.

They argue that if Congress was in disagreement with the law as presently interpreted by the courts, it would have changed the law. Since Congress has not changed the law, the Supreme Court should not create a new law.

Green and Cunningham also point to the importance of federal review of state court decisions. They argue that "the state judge's allegiance to the Constitution may be weakened by his proximity to the state's enforcement branch ... If the federal habeas corpus jurisdiction ... was removed, the police would foresee a resolution of search and seizure issues primarily by state trial judges likely to be more sympathetic to the police than to the Constitution." □



Mrs. BARTHENIAN TYSON, whose son was brutalized by Oakland police, stands by his blood on the sidewalk across from her home.

Oakland Cop Brutality

Condemned By

Victim's Mother

(Oakland, Calif.) - Robert Tyson, the latest Black victim of the Oakland Police Department, languishes in the Santa Rita jail facility in desperate need of medication and counseling, his mother, Mrs. Barthenian Tyson, told THE BLACK PANTHER last week.

Worried and very upset, Mrs. Tyson related how she witnessed several Oakland policemen brutally beat her 21-year-old son with their billy clubs following a bizarre joyriding spree which ended in front of her 53rd Avenue East Oakland residence.

She not only condemned the police for their bloodthirsty tactics but Mrs. Tyson also expressed harsh words for a criminal justice system which removed her disturbed son from Highland Hospital against her wishes, arraigned him in court and then shipped him to Santa Rita jail without proper medical attention.

For Mrs. Tyson, the trail of abuses began on Friday, September 26, when doctors at Highland Hospital refused to admit Robert after he began to act oddly at home.

On Sunday, Robert suffered another attack and, according to Mrs. Tyson, got into the family truck to go joyriding. At that point, Mrs. Tyson called the police, to keep Robert from seriously injuring himself.

"When they got through chasing him, they ended up back in

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



The Oakland Community Learning Center's

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SOUNDER October 14, 1975



CLAUDINE October 21, 1975



The Dutchman
October 28, 1975

Nothing But A Man
November 4, 1975



BLACK FRATERNITY CALLS FOR MORE BLACK FEDERAL JUDGES

(Detroit, Mich.) — The Phi Beta Sigmas, one of the four Black Greek letter societies, at its recently concluded 61st anniversary convention here, has committed itself to work for some important survival needs of the Black community.

Among the resolutions passed by the 1,500 member delegation was one calling on Gerald Ford to appoint more Black federal judges, noting that not only are there numerous vacancies, but also:

"... that since America is founded on the principle of equal justice under law; and that principle can be most effectively demonstrated by having proper representation of all Americans in positions interpreting and administering the law of the land; and because the appearance of

more Black judges on the federal benches of the country will greatly demonstrate to all Americans, especially Black Americans, that they have equal opportunities in all areas of American life ..."

Citing the Voting Rights Act of 1965 as the most significant federal legislation passed during the '60s, the Sigmas maintained that "because of its passage, voter registration among Blacks in the Southern states who had been unable to exercise their Constitutional rights, tripled between 1965 and 1970." The delegates again called upon President Ford to vigorously implement the provision of the Act, which has been extended for an additional seven years.

The delegates also voted for a resolution to morally and finan-

cially aid JoAnne Little, who was on trial in North Carolina at the time of the convention.

Concern was also expressed over the plight of Black and White veterans from Vietnam who have less than honorable discharges resulting in serious handicaps and hardships.

The fraternity felt that since a number of these veterans were unaware of their rights, "the Department of Defense had a moral responsibility to advise them of their rights and entitlements."

Therefore, the resolution called for the "President of the United States, the Secretary of Defense and other appropriate government agencies to immediately take action to implement and eliminate the problem of discharging Black and White veterans of the Vietnam conflict with discharges less than honorable." □

BETTY SCOTT'S FAMILY TO SUE

CONTINUED FROM FRONT PAGE

The officers demanded to see Ms. Scott's driver's license, Brother Smith said, and she reached for the back seat where her purse was to give them the license. Then, Smith said, the officers told Ms. Scott to produce the car registration, and she reached for the glove compartment where the registration was. It was then that Engberson shot her.

The officers claim that when they approached the car, Smith opened the glove compartment and Ms. Scott grabbed a .32 caliber handgun from the compartment and pointed it at Engberson. Engberson, the officers said, shot Ms. Scott after she failed to drop the weapon after repeated warnings.

At the press conference, Duren, who is director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute in Long Beach, said that he did not believe his sister would threaten anyone with a gun. Commenting on police brutality directed against minority people, Duren said: "The police react to minority people by killing them. It's part of a pattern."

Duren also said that immediately after his sister's murder, police surveillance of the Black community in Long Beach increased and that the three-car caravan which drove from Long



Ms. BETTY SCOTT, victim of senseless murder by California Highway Patrol.

Beach to attend Brother Smith's hearing was followed by police. Also, a car carrying three members of the staff of THE BLACK PANTHER who had attended the press conference was stopped by a highway patrolman on Interstate 580, just outside of Livermore, allegedly for speeding.

"The public outcry against Betty's murder has caused the California Highway Patrol to lose its clean image," Brother Duren said. He described the charges against Brother Smith as an attempt by the highway patrol to cover up the brutal murder of his sister. □

Cop Brutality

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE
front of my door, right across the street," Mrs. Tyson says.

"I stood right here and saw Robert when he stopped his truck. I saw the police pull up.

"The police opened up the truck door and all of them surrounded him. He fought the police, but they wrestled him down.

"After they got him down, I heard some licks, some hits. At that point I came over to the truck.

"When I came out, I said, 'Damn. This boy's cuffed. Why beat him? ... You're not supposed to beat anyone, no matter what they do.'"

BLOODY PAVEMENT

Pausing in her conversation, Mrs. Tyson asked her daughter Jeanette to get the jacket Robert was wearing. As Jeanette left the room, Mrs. Tyson remarked, "They didn't have to beat him like that. The blood's still on the pavement across the street."

The jacket was, indeed, exactly as Mrs. Tyson described it, torn and battered, with heavy blood stains splattered all over it.

Taken to Highland Hospital, Robert was arraigned on assault and hit and run charges on Wednesday, Mrs. Tyson said, and then removed to Santa Rita rather than returned to the hospital.

By the week's end, the moving pleas of Mrs. Tyson for humane treatment of her son have yet to be heard. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

1st BLACK TV STATION

(Detroit, Michigan) — What is believed to be the first Black-owned and Black-operated television station in the continental U.S. has recently begun operating here. Dr. William V. Banks, the prime creator of WGPR-TV, said in a statement announcing the start of operations, "This means that Blacks will be able to portray their civilization in the light of their interpretation of it. Heretofore, on television, it has been the way Whites interpret Black civilization."

BLACKS VIEW TV MORE

(New York, N.Y.) — In a special study of its national ratings, the A.C. Nielsen Company has found that non-White households spend 16 per cent more time watching television than White households. Non-White households also average more viewers per home than White households.

According to the study, the most popular network series among non-White households were "Good Times," "Sanford and Son," "That's My Mama" and "Get Christie Love," all of which had Black casts or Black principal characters. Ranked fifth was "Chico and the Man," a program with a Chicano lead.

EDUCATED PAROLEE

(New York, N.Y.) — A 29-year-old convicted murderer who was the first prison inmate to get an Associate in Arts degree from the State University of New York and went on to get a Bachelor of Arts degree, has been paroled as an example of rehabilitation through education.

In order to grant Kevin Hiemel a parole on his sentence resulting from a guilty plea to the murder of a 25-year-old Black church organist, the Appellate Division of the State Supreme Court modified his original 30-years-to-life sentence to 20-years-to-life. Hiemel had already served 13 years.

CBS AND KING MURDER

(Memphis, Tenn.) — CBS Inc. has requested access to ballistics evidence in the 1968 slaying of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. CBS contends that their program on the King assassination and others, scheduled for television broadcast on November 30, could "have a bearing on the important question of the existence of a conspiracy which is also of continuing public interest."

Bond Election For Houston's Harris County Jail Protested

A.C.L.U. Demands More Funds To Improve Inhumane Conditions

(Houston, Tex.) - The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) here is protesting an upcoming \$15 million bond election for improvement of the Harris County Rehabilitation Center. The ACLU feels that at least \$75 million will be needed to bring the jail into compliance with U.S. District Court Judge Carl Bue's court order to drastically improve conditions at the jail.

Bue stated that he would inspect the jail himself - to see if it is fit for human habitation. The jail has been called the most inhumane in the U.S. by a planner from the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture.

The ACLU filed suit against Harris County commissioners in 1972 on behalf of six inmates, charging that conditions in the Rehab Center violated inmates' Constitutional rights.

article on threats against the life of Black Panther Party member T.C. Benton, resulting from his organizing and survival efforts among inmates at "Rehab." Because of the conditions here, inmate resistance is constantly recurring.

It has been stressed that many inmates would not even get to the county jail if an adequate pretrial release program was implemented which would greatly alleviate existing problems of overcrowding. In an effort to broaden the issue concerning the Rehab Center, attorney Gerald Birnberg introduced this issue into the hearing on the bond issue.

Although the bond election will be held, heavy pressure and widespread criticism of the inadequacy of the funds has forced Judge Bue to order county commissioners to seek additional funds to provide adequate and humane jail facilities. □



Overcrowded conditions are a major problem in U.S. jails.

The proposed \$15 million bond election has been termed "barely adequate" by a Houston architect in relieving overcrowding in the jail and satisfying even minimum state requirements. The Harris County Rehab Center can house only 950 inmates under state law but now holds almost 1,700.

An Illinois architect from the National Clearinghouse said the \$15 million plan proposed by the county would make the jail just like New York City's Tombs, which has already been closed because it violated Constitutional rights of the inmates there.

Gerald W. Birnberg of the ACLU said that animals in the city dog pound received better treatment than inmates do in the condemned county jail structure.

Last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER featured an



Women prisoners at North Carolina Women's Prison protested laundry working conditions during their July 14-19 rebellion.

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN N.C. PRISONS

(Durham, North Carolina) - Action for Forgotten Women (AFW), a North Carolina women's prison group, is launching a massive legal offensive on behalf of incarcerated women at North Carolina's Women's Prison in Raleigh, N.C., who are suffering increased dehumanizing treatment at the hands of racist administrators, guards and corrections personnel.

In an appeal letter signed by Brooke E. Whiting, head of AFW, received last week, movement groups and publications were informed that an aggressive team of lawyers and legal researchers are being organized to bring to court all existing illegalities practiced by the North Carolina Correctional Center for Women.

The National Conference of Black Lawyers has made a

commitment to provide its services on behalf of the inmates. However, funds are badly needed to finance the effort and a massive fund-raising drive is underway.

Violations at the women's prison continue, the letter points out, "as reprisals and inhumane treatment continue to be the order of the day for the women who merely requested humane treatment," in the July 14-19 rebellion. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, July 21, 1975.)

180-DAY LOCKUPS

Many inmates are in 30 to 180 day lockups, medical treatment is inadequate, women locked up at the men's prison at Morgantown, N.C., do not have access to a gynecologist, and water and food supplies are limited. All privileges and rights such as parole, work release, study release, home passes and sponsorship have been taken away.

Communication with the outside world has been virtually cut off and this has been termed "behavior modification" by the prison administration.

Action for Forgotten Women has also issued a women's prison newsletter in an attempt to break down the forced isolation imposed on women prisoners. Volume 1, number 1 of the newsletter contains information of the movement inside and outside prison walls. The letters from the inside document prison brutality and insensitivity of the administration, written by inmates who have been enlightened by the recent struggles in women's prisons throughout North Carolina.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Conspiracy To Depopulate Detroit's Black Community

(Detroit, Mich.) - As part of a deliberate conspiracy to depopulate Detroit's angry and unemployed Black community, Continental Trailways has begun offering one way, half-fare tickets out of Detroit, reports *The New York Times*.

The number of layoffs in the auto industry here (Detroit's major employer) has supposedly dropped from 275,000 to 82,000. But not included in this figure are about 100,000 workers who have been dropped from the rolls for recall or have not answered call letters. Of the 82,000 still on the rolls, many have been laid off since the fall of 1972 because of the oil industry-inspired "energy crisis."

In the peak years of the late sixties, the Detroit auto industry employed up to 800,000 workers, many of whom were Black workers who had migrated from the South. Most of the Black workers who lost their jobs were low on seniority lists, which meant they have very little chance of recall.

The Black working community is getting very frustrated at its failure to find meaningful employment or any at all. In the words of one unemployed Black worker, "There's nothing happening here. . . They told me they would call me back in a minute. That was two months ago."

Spanish Executions: Why Europe Cared And U.S. Didn't

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

1934, when one million French rightists protested the corrupt establishment revealed by the celebrated Stavisky financial scandals. French fascism was so powerful that historian William Shirer accorded it major blame for the French defeat in 1940 by the Germans; much of the French military, Shirer has written, actually wanted Hitler to win.

Even sober Britain had a fascist party, ready to welcome Hitler if he had successfully invaded. When Hitler's armies occupied Europe, tens of thousands of fascists from over the continent joined his forces to fight in Russia, and thousands more eagerly joined the fascist police and the S.S. to help exterminate "undesirables." Fascism to Europeans still means a police state systematically killing its opponents.

Today all of Western Europe, including the liberal democracies of long tradition, fear the revival of fascism. As recession worsens, unemployment lines grow and speculation enriches the few while inflation grinds down the middle classes, not only leftist but fascist forces have grown. Behind the scenes, small movements have infiltrated police and military units, seeking power through subversion, fanning the flames of civil war.

FASCISM

With the overthrow of the fascist regime in Portugal, Franco's regime in Spain represents the last vestige of fascism in Europe. For millions of tourists, Spanish police — or Guardia Civil — with their charcoal uniforms, three-cornered Napoleonic cockades and fearful reputations are vivid reminders of Franco's enduring police state. It was, in fact, the Guardia Civil — not the Spanish army — that executed the Basque and Spanish revolutionaries.

Now the executions have deepened the gulf between Spain and its European neighbors. For years, Britain, France, West Germany and other nations have resisted U.S. efforts to get Spain involved in NATO — even as the communist countries have resumed cordial relations with Franco's regime.

While the U.S. remains Spain's only ally, that relationship too is

fragile as Franco, facing growing internal resistance, has appealed to powerful Spanish nationalist instincts for support. Much of the nationalist sentiment has been directed against the U.S., for which Spanish nationalists have held a smoldering dislike since their turn-of-the-century defeat in the Spanish-American war.

Thus even when the U.S. pressured Spain to sever its relations with Castro's Cuba, Franco refused. But Spain, still fearful in 1949 of being toppled by other Western European governments, traded military bases

for U.S. economic assistance and diplomatic support.

Now, the Franco regime is determined to extract maximum advantage from the U.S. need for military bases there. It is requesting huge arms shipments and a U.S. military alliance in case of threats from abroad.

Until recently, the only threat came from a Portugal in revolution. Now, the five executions may have unleashed powerful new opposition forces, drawing on deep anti-fascist feelings in the streets and embassies of Western Europe. □

ON THE BLOCK

HOW CAN LANEY COLLEGE BETTER SERVE THE COMMUNITY?

ASKED AT LANEY COLLEGE.

Eric Washington
8917 Seneca St.



First of all, they can open up more classes that pertain to Black people, Ethnic Studies and Black History classes.

It's hard to identify Laney as a separate entity because of its connection with the Peralta Community College system. They've gone through a whole process of moving the colleges into the White community. Most of the Peralta Community College campuses now are half empty and therefore they're in a serious financial bind. Although the enrollment is increasing at Laney, they've had to cut out 90 to 100 classes every time the semester starts. So the Black community is getting the short end of the monies that are allocated for education.

Stephanie Arbuckle
Oakland



I think that Laney could have different activities about health, like maybe a health fair one Saturday, or just making available different literature even if they don't have a program.

They should try to get more funds together, that's the main thing they could do.

Tito Talantino
205 Madison St.



I think they could better serve the community by organizing a campaign here on Laney's campus setting up meetings and rap sessions about what they could do to improve and to help.

I think that they could institute more training programs, the kind of programs that Black G.I.s who have kids can come to and get a trade. You take the older guys. They're not so much interested in just getting an academic degree in whatever. They're interested in coming and getting some marketable skills that they can apply in the job market to support their families. I think that's the best thing they could do to help the Black community.

BPINS photos

Jean Damu
4020 Ignacio



Mary Elzy
2025 McGee
Berkeley



Bernard Peyton
1955 San Pablo



Women's Rights In N.C. Prison

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

Throughout the newsletter an urgent appeal is made for support. Individuals are asked to: (1) sign circulating petitions; (2) write support letters; (3) contribute to a legal defense fund; or (4) contribute stamps, paper, and envelopes. Contributions can be sent to Action for Forgotten Women, c/o Brooke E. Whiting, 1601 Sedgfield St., Apt. 2, Dunham, N.C. 27705. □

During the trials, some of which lasted two days, but most

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Coalition Leaders Urge Action

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

\$30 million in federal revenue sharing funds to the city.

In a presentation following Pastor Smith, Brother Galloway charged that there have been "quite a few questionable killings" by police and asked that there be an open and public review of the police department's gun use policy.

It was Pastor Smith, Alphonso Galloway, along with several other Black community leaders and representatives who first massed at the City Council last February 6 decrying police racism both within the department and an upsurge of unchecked police brutality in the community. Out of this struggle emerged the Community Coalition Against Racism, in which the Black Panther Party is an active participating member.

Following his City Council address last week, Pastor J. Alfred Smith talked with THE BLACK PANTHER on the issues.

B.P.: What was the reaction to your City Council presentation on Tuesday?

SMITH: Last night, I didn't go down to the City Council with a lot of complaints. I essentially went down there to thank the committee for their report.

I really feel that the report was the best report that we could

expect to get approved by what I would call an essentially conservative Council. At least the report did not deny any of the things that we have been saying about the Oakland police, and at least they had to contend with the fact that the community didn't have any confidence in the internal affairs division of the police department.

I feel that the report had some weaknesses in it, but we'll talk about those weaknesses when we come up with a written response to the report.

B.P.: How do you view the progress of the police racism issue since it was first raised last February?

SMITH: I feel that we've had a snail's pace progress. I also feel that the interactions between the Council and the Coalition have done a good deal to sensitize and educate the Council. As far as the Council was concerned, prior to the hearings, the police department was 100 per cent pure.

I don't think, however, that the hearings have done anything to change the police style of servicing this community. If it has done anything, it has made them (the police) more vindictive and more cruel in terms of the way they relate to our people.

B.P.: You can see that in the recent upsurge in murders.

SMITH: Yes. You see, police departments across America have been like the CIA — nobody

John George Blasts Oakland Police Gun Use Policy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

leave town is because the police wanted to pick up the gun.

"You know, I think George Hart's slogan is, 'Power grows out of the barrel of a gun', " attorney George said sarcastically.

"The police said, 'Charles Gains, you took the gun from us.' They went into rebellion. After the rebellion, they said, 'We're going to put in our kind of guy.' They put in George Hart.

"And that means Hart lets them do what they want to do."

When the possibility of establishing a civilian review board to curtail the murderous police behavior was raised, attorney George paused, and weighing his words carefully, responded:

"Here's the thing about a civilian review board. We've been establishing civilian review boards in the cities where they are resisted by hostile police departments.

"We need a civilian review board with some power and a friendly appointing power to the



Pastor J. ALFRED SMITH of Allen Temple Baptist Church is being congratulated by JAMES THOMAS, head deacon at Allen Temple, for being named the National Black Police Association's "Person of the Year." Pastor Smith leads the campaign waged against Oakland's police racism, acting as spokesperson for the Community Coalition Against Racism.

investigates them. They're like God. And the person who questions the police department becomes the person or persons who should be examined. This country has given law enforcement the right to do whatever it wants to do.

B.P.: As spokesperson for the Community Coalition, do you see the Coalition going beyond the immediate police racism issue?

SMITH: Yes, simply because racism is the issue and police racism is only once facet of the larger issue. I think that as long as we have a racism issue in this country — and I think we're going to have it for many more

months and moons to come — we will have to fight against racism in order to guarantee our physical survival in this country. Racism is like a cancer that is out to finally wipe the patient out.

B.P.: What are the Coalition's immediate plans?

SMITH: Recently, we have formed a relationship with the academic community which means we have strengthened our Coalition, and on October 17, we will be joining with the people who are part of the October Coalition to deal with racism in the academic community, especially as it deals with and relates to affirmative action. □

board. The appointing power to the board ought to be in the hands of people who believe that a civilian review board will be effective.



Attorney JOHN GEORGE

"What I mean by that is this. Suppose we impose a civilian review board on Mayor Reading (an arch-conservative Republican) and he and the City Council were left with making the appointments. If that board went down to investigate certain things at the police department, they would get 'eaten up.' But then again, the ones who would be

appointed would not ask embarrassing questions.

The real key, though, is a new police chief.

"Also, unemployment, inflation — they may cause certain things to happen, but that still necessarily shouldn't cause the type of shootings that are taking place.

"They (the police) know they're not going to be punished. They know they have a chief that's going to back them up."

Almost as if to prove the accuracy of attorney George's analysis, the *Oakland Tribune* has reported that, in the case of the murder of Floyd Calhoun police chief Hart said the shooting was "necessary in the apprehension of an armed robber who refused to surrender upon the officers' directions."

Floyd Calhoun was the sixth person to die in 1975 at the hands of the trigger-happy Oakland police. Since then, another man has been killed by the police. The vast majority of those killed have been Black. □



"Until We're Free"

A powerful, yet tender and important new album by Elaine Brown. The songs on the album weave a beautiful tapestry of protest against the quality of life for Black Americans. Listeners will find themselves engulfed in a flow of emotion as Elaine's melodic voice works its magic. Once you have heard "Until We're Free", you will understand why Huey P. Newton says: "A consuming talent, a total dedication and a proven commitment are combined in Elaine Brown, making her the first, genuine People's Artist America has produced."

To purchase this album, send \$4.00 cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available at major record stores near you.

SONGS WRITTEN AND PERFORMED BY ELAINE BROWN
ALBUM PRODUCED AND DISTRIBUTED BY MOTOWN RECORD CORP.

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

"High School"

By Huey P. Newton

In the conclusion of the chapter, "High School" from *Revolutionary Suicide* by Huey P. Newton, the leader and chief theoretician of the Black Panther Party describes his closing year in high school. He continued his defiance against racist school authorities. "Everything they opposed, I supported," he writes. Upon graduation from high school he was still ill-equipped to deal with modern society, but he had been educated "on the necessity of resistance and the dignity of defiance." In his own words, "I was on my way to becoming a revolutionary."

Also in this excerpt we have the beginning of Part 2 of *Revolutionary Suicide*, starting with the chapter "Reading." Because of the same resistance he had

gained through the public school system, brother Huey set out to learn how to read so he could go to college, in defiance of being told he was not "college material."

PART 20

Once I used autohypnosis and put myself into a trance. When Melvin put a red-hot cigarette on my arm, I did not move or feel any pain, although he burned me pretty badly. This incident impressed a lot of people, but Melvin was pretty upset about it. Far from using hypnosis in a destructive way, I used it for "styling" in the community. As my reputation grew, the novelty wore off, and finally I stopped, because it was no longer interesting.

When I was not putting people into trances or racing around in the Gray Roach and drinking wine with the brothers, I was standing in a crowd of people at parties reciting poetry.

COULD NOT DANCE

My problem was that I could not dance, and when the music began, I felt self-conscious. If I did not leave when the dancing started, I would begin discussions or recite poetry. By the time I reached high school I was really very good at remembering the poetry I had heard read aloud.

Much of it was poetry that Melvin had taught me. David's favorite was the *Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam*. Whenever I recited at parties or got people into deep conversations, everyone would stop dancing and gather around. Some of them would ask me to recite the things I had memorized.

The host or hostess usually became angry when people stopped dancing, and often I would be asked to sit down and shut up, or split. This usually signaled the beginning of a fight.

Somehow I managed to stay in Oakland Tech until I graduated, despite my continued defiance of the authorities. They tried to down me for many years, but I knew inside that I was a good person, and the only way I could hold on to any self-esteem was to resist and defy them.

Everything they opposed I supported. That was how I first became a supporter of Fidel Castro and the Cuban Revolution. Earlier, when I heard teachers criticizing Paul Robeson, I defended him and believed in him, even though I knew very little



The only thing that the school system taught him, Huey P. Newton writes, was to be defiant and to resist racist authorities. For Black youth, America's schools have very little benefit for them as they usually end up ill-equipped to survive in a modern and highly technological society. After graduating from high school, Huey could barely read and was told he was not "college material."

about his life. When they started putting down Castro and the revolution of the Cuban people, I knew it must be good, too. I became an advocate of the Cuban Revolution.

My high school diploma was a farce. When my friends and I graduated, we were ill-equipped to function in society, except at the bottom, even though the system said we were educated. Maybe they knew what they were doing, preparing us for the trash heap of society, where we would have to work long hours for low wages.

They never realized how much they had actually educated me by teaching the necessity of resistance and the dignity of defiance. I was on my way to becoming a revolutionary.

Part Two

I had begun to question what I had always taken for granted.

"Reading"

"I knew right there in prison that reading had changed forever the course of my life. As I see it today, the ability to read awoke inside me some long dormant craving to be mentally alive...My homemade education gave me, with every additional book I read, a little bit more sensitivity to the deafness, dumbness, and blindness that was affecting the Black race in America."—*The Autobiography of Malcolm X*

By the time I had reached my last year of high school, I was a functional illiterate. Melvin was in college and doing very well. I felt that I could do it, too, but when I talked to a counselor about it, he made the mistake of

telling me I was not college material. I set out to prove them wrong.

First, I had to learn to read. The school authorities told me not only that I was not college material because of my performance in school, but also that I was not intelligent enough to do college work. According to the Stanford-Binet test, I had an I.Q. of 74. They felt justified in discouraging me.

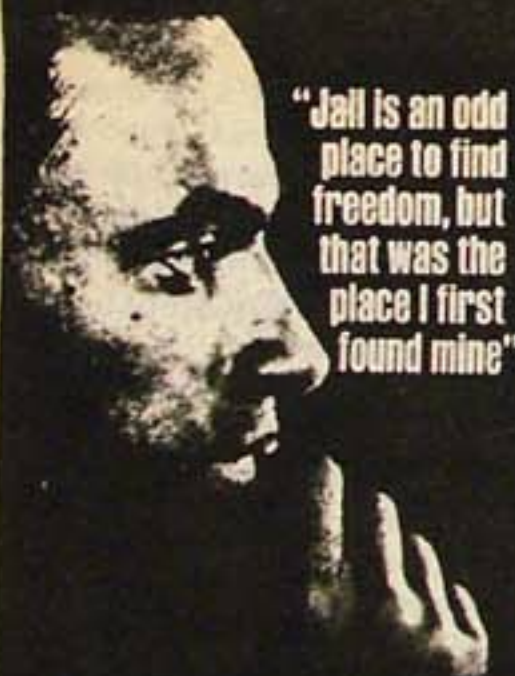
I knew I could do anything I wanted to do; that was how I maintained my self-respect. I wanted to go to college, so my defiance of their opinion, as well as my admiration for Melvin, were incentives for me to learn to read.

I knew I would have to read well in order to make it in college. I also knew that it would be difficult to find someone to teach me because I was embarrassed. I decided to teach myself. My key was the poetry I had learned to recite. I knew plenty of words but could not yet recognize them in print. Using Melvin's poetry books, I began to study the poems I knew, associating the sounds in my head with the words on the page.

Then I picked up Melvin's copy of Plato's *Republic*, bought a dictionary, and started learning to read things I did not already know. The *Republic* seemed a logical choice; I wanted to join Melvin and his friends in their intellectual conversations. It was a long and painful process, but I was determined. Lee Edward had taught me to look them in the eye and keep advancing. They said I was not college material, so I was advancing on them.

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE



"Jail is an odd place to find freedom, but that was the place I first found mine"

Huey P. Newton

With power and passion, the co-founder of the Black Panther Party tells his life story. Here is the dynamic account of the making of a revolutionary. Boyhood amid a deeply religious and loving family. Adolescence as thief, hustler, ghetto-survivor. Murder trial for the death of a policeman—a cause célèbre that inspired the militant cry "Free Huey." Conviction. Imprisonment. And final exonerated. Huey P. Newton's autobiography "in a most moving sense is a testament to the black American's pain and dilemma in the 1970s." —*Publishers Weekly*

24 pages of photographs \$8.95

To purchase this book, send \$8.95 (hard-bound) or \$1.95 (paper-back) in cash or money order to: Central Distribution, 8501 E. 14th Street, Oakland, California 94621. Also available by Huey P. Newton: *To Die For The People*, \$1.95.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich

THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN LABOR CENTER AND THE C.I.A.

BY RODNEY LARSON

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The 20th anniversary AFL-CIO convention just concluded here failed to take up or even recognize charges made by the Northern California Chile Coalition and the Union Committee for an All-Labor American Institute for Free Labor Development, of CIA-AFL-CIO collaboration to undermine independent trade union development in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa.

An Open Letter detailing such collaboration in Chile that contributed to the violent overthrow of the duly elected government of Salvador Allende was distributed to all city and county central labor councils, state labor federations and national and international unions in the AFL-CIO, prior to the opening of the convention.

In this issue of THE BLACK PANTHER, on the occasion of the convening of the AFL-CIO convention in the Bay Area, we begin publication of an original study by Rodney Larson of the role played by the AFL-CIO, in collaboration with the CIA in undermining and co-opting the African trade union and labor movement in a bid to prevent it from playing a meaningful role in the African people's struggle against modern day imperialist penetration and control in Africa.

Rod Larson is a labor research specialist with a long time background in the U.S. labor movement. He is presently engaged in several labor research projects.

PART 1

In June of 1973, a veteran labor representative announced that he was going to retire from his duties with the African-American Labor Center (AALC) in New York and Botswana. He alluded to his "nostalgic remembrances of his many years with the trade union leaders of Africa" and his work with unions in many countries. This is the sort of story that might have interested a lot of people except that very few but the specialists had ever heard of the AALC or the retiring director, Irving Brown. This is unfortunate, because Brown and the AALC have had and are having an influence on the future of African workers and governments that is almost as important as the State Department.

Fewer still knew anything about Brown's successor, Patrick J. O'Farrell. Both O'Farrell and Brown are due for an increased amount of attention, and this is completely justified. Although the AALC is a formal creature of the AFL-CIO, it is funded by the U.S. taxpayers, through overt and covert sources. The primary source of funding for the AALC is the Agency for International Development (AID). Richard Dudman, of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, reported some years ago that AID was taking over the funding of labor projects overseas that were too sensitive and too well known for continued CIA financing.

O'Farrell is a guitar-playing graduate of

Kent State University and a former Marine. For many years he worked with the U.S. Department of Labor when it maintained a huge program of research and publications in the field of international labor movements. These publications were usually not distributed to American unions or known to the public. O'Farrell also completed a brief stint with the United Steel Workers of America which has more than a million members in some 4,000 locals.

Not much else is known about him from public sources but some interesting information is beginning to circulate. Brown, who personally directed the selection of O'Farrell to succeed him, is a veteran "cold warrior" and CIA operative who has worked on several continents. One of Brown's associates, Meyer Bernstein, is director of International Labor Affairs of the Steelworkers Union and prominently mentioned in Victor Marchetti's *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*. Brown was also dispatched to Portugal and Italy this year but was rebuffed in both places when prominent labor officials, politicians and newspapers labeled him as an employee of the CIA.

AUTO ORGANIZING DRIVES

Brown's career in the labor movement began in the auto organizing drives of the 1930s. At that time he was associated with UAW President Homer Martin and a former leader of the American Communist Party named Jay Lovestone. Lovestone recently retired as head of the International Affairs Department of the AFL-CIO where he was succeeded by Meany's son-in-law, Ernest C. Lee, a former Marine major. Brown and other cronies of Lovestone followed the latter out of the UAW after losing their battle with "Reds" and others like Walter Reuther and quickly attached themselves to other groups. They were connected with the International Ladies Garment Workers President David Dubinsky and were early allies of George Meany in the 1940s when he was still a New York labor official. Their record of covert activity began in earnest in the first days of the postwar anti-communist binge in the U.S. in the 1940s.

Brown has served, according to ex-CIA official and writer Philip B.F. Agee, as "European representative for the American Federation of Labor and principal CIA agent for control of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU)." This was in the 1950s and 1960s, but there is new evidence to show that Brown will again be working out of the European offices of the AFL-CIO — for instance his recent Portuguese and Italian efforts. The CIA has pumped millions of dollars into friendly political parties in Italy. In fact, there are so many references to Brown's work for the CIA that he no longer troubles to deny the connection.

The AFL-CIO effort in Africa is decades old. During the '50s and '60s when the AFL-CIO



African women doing hard labor. The CIA plays a very active role in undermining the African trade union and labor movement to prevent it from playing a meaningful role in the African people's struggle against imperialism.

and the CIA were cooperating in a massive campaign to colonize most of the labor movements of the world, a variety of cover operations and organizations were used. Some were international labor bodies like the trade secretariat, Public Services International (PSI).

FUTURE LEADERS

In a period when public employee unions represented future leaders of governments that were just emerging from colonialism, the PSI was crucial. At one time the president of the American affiliate of the PSI (AFSCME) went on a continental trip of Africa that included Kenya, Nigeria, Zanzibar, Pemba, Nyasaland, Madagascar, Sierra Leone and Zambia. The AALC is active in all these locations today. George Lodge, one of the architects of President Kennedy's international use of covert labor programs, stated that "the influence of such an International Trade Secretariat (ITS) among intelligent, literate and vocal government workers in these areas is quite obviously of utmost political as well as economic significance."

Brown frequently worked with PSI. Out of these contacts came meetings with John Tettegah in Ghana, Sekou Toure in Guinea and Tom Mboya in Kenya. Mboya was a lowly city sanitary inspector in the '50s when he suddenly began to receive foreign gifts and then quickly rose to be president of a city employees union and later head of the Kenya Federation of Labor. During part of that time he received subsidies for "labor studies" abroad and from there he was launched to the position of head of government until his mysterious and unexplained assassination in 1969.

Brown worked with a melange of groups and individuals during these years. He used the FO as a link to the French-speaking colonies, and still does. This was a period of very heavy U.S. capital investment in Africa (oftentimes displacing the British, French, Belgians and others) and the ICFTU and a number of trade secretariats besides PSI were involved. Agee's book, *Inside the Company: CIA Diary*, names most of them as having, at one time or another, some sort of connection with the CIA.

UNIQUE

The case of Africa is unique in the foreign machinations of the AFL-CIO and the CIA in that they encountered very strong and early resistance from other governments in their efforts to control indigenous labor movements. This was because British, French and other union leaders on the scene were sometimes involved in protecting the corporate, governmental and labor interests of their own countries. Therefore, the covert operators and the cover organizations were in competition with each other. This resulted in differences between nationalities within the ICFTU, the Communist-led World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), the Christian-oriented World Confederation of Labor (WCL), American labor programs and others.

At one time a key Latin American operator for the CIA, identified by Agee, was planted in the Brussels headquarters of the ICFTU where he immediately began to show an inordinate interest in dealing with and traveling to trouble spots in Africa. His name was Morris Paladino, and he is now head of the multi-million dollar Asia-American Free Labor Institute which is also funded by the government.



The African slave trade is being perpetuated on the African continent by CIA-dominated "trade unions."

Brown and his superiors in Washington saw these contradictions very early. They conceived of the idea of the African American Labor Center (AALC) with headquarters in New York and Botswana. This was to be an affair that was under the sole control of Americans that did not depend on the vagaries of uncertain alliances within the ICFTU, ITS, and others. At the same time, old ties were preserved for contingencies and during the period of transition.

When the AALC was launched in 1964, the operators had the experiences of three years with the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD) in Latin America to assist them. The AIFLD was the subject of widespread discussion in 1974 and 1975 for its ties to the CIA-directed coup in Chile and by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee before that.

The founders of the AALC were also quite frank in making it clear that the AALC would rely on the services "of consultants, including competent technicians and interested man-

agement representatives who have knowledge of the specific areas of Africa and they will be utilized to advise, study and help qualified personnel for operations abroad. The Center will also offer to acquaint them with the various aspects of the labor movement in the U.S." The prospect of management "experts" having access to the sensitive information in the files of the AALC did not seem to bother Brown or his successors even though it would horrify any legitimate labor representative.

It is now well known in labor, academic and other circles that the AIFLD in Latin America played a key role in the ugly business of splitting and dividing the labor movements of Guyana, Brazil, the Dominican Republic and Chile. The nature of the AALC and the lack of public knowledge of its programs has ensured that the groundwork is well laid for similar programs in Africa. This writer has established that even U.S. senators, congressmen and numerous labor officials have never heard of the AALC. Scrutiny and investigation are needed.

TO BE CONTINUED



South African workers create great wealth but are poorly paid and labor under dangerous working conditions. CIA-led trade unions have done little or nothing to struggle against this oppression.

THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people. Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowledge of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor

people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal institutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.





Black schoolchildren in South Africa are crowded under conditions that almost destroy the whole learning process. The educational system here is primarily geared to perpetuate apartheid.



APPEAL FOR CONCERTED TRADE UNION ACTION AGAINST APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA

In Part 3 of the following article, the misery of life for Black people in the Bantustans — so-called African "homelands"—is discussed along with South Africa's discriminatory educational system and poverty wage levels for the Black majority population. The article is taken from a memorandum by the South African Congress of Trade Unions (SACTU) to the 60th Session of the International Labor Conference held in Geneva in June, 1975. SACTU calls on the international trade union movement to intensify its solidarity with the Black workers of South Africa in their persistent struggle against apartheid.

PART 3

The development of the euphemistically named African "homelands" and their attendant border industries is the crux of the Vorster regime's strategy for whitewashing apartheid. The South African government's policy on the Bantustans is an attempt to deceive the world that they represent a real development alternative for the African population. In fact, the Bantustans are no more than reservoirs of cheap labor, and dumping grounds for the sick, the old, women and children, and anyone else who is of no use to the White economy.

Conditions in the Bantustans are appalling. The 13% of South Africa's total land area that has been allocated to the more than 70% of the country's population who are African means that population densities in the Bantustans are way above the maximum consistent with successful subsistence farming. The Bantustans, moreover, consist of a

large number of fragmented and scattered pieces of land, most of which are arid and infertile. The effects of overcrowding are being magnified every year through overgrazing and soil erosion.

To poverty and economic exploitation is added the disruption of family and community life inherent in the migrant labor system. Malnutrition and diseases of all kinds are rife amongst African children as a direct result of this family break up.

Companies that are persuaded to invest in the "homelands" and border industries are attracted by wage rates even lower than those pertaining to urban areas, and by the prospect of uneventful labor relations. Chief Kaiser Matanzima, chief minister of the Transkei, promised White industrialists earlier this year that no trade unions would be permitted

in the Transkei when it eventually achieved "independence."

F. Bantu Education

One of the most crucial props for the cheap labor economy of apartheid is the Bantu Education Act and the racist school and university system to which it has given rise. The so-called "education" received by Black children in South Africa is designed to inculcate a sense of inferiority and to ensure that they receive no more than the rudimentary knowledge required to join a pool of unskilled manual laborers.

The gap in state spending on education is widening. The government now spends an average of R483 (the South African rand is the equivalent of one U.S. dollar) each year on a White child, and only R28 on an African child in a White area.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

AFRICA IN FOCUS



Tanzania

A cultural agreement on the establishment of the Center for Research in Oral Tradition and National Languages was signed in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, last week by six African countries, *Hsinhua* reports. Representatives from Tanzania, Kenya, Sudan, Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi signed the agreement. According to the agreement the Research Center will be based in Dar es Salaam.

Congo

The Congo (Brazzaville) has succeeded in the trial-growing of cotton this year, reports *Hsinhua*. Up to mid-July, the Kenke State Farm in the Bouenza Region, southern Congo, had reaped 40,000 kilos (2.2 pounds) of unginned cotton, with the per hectare yield reaching 1,000 kilos. The Congo used to import 1,000 tons of ginned cotton every year to meet the needs of the Kinsoundi Textile complex.

O.A.T.U.U.

The Organization of African Trade Union Unity (OATUU) in a statement in Accra, Ghana, last week denounced the scheme of the Vorster regime to split the Black workers in South Africa, the *Ghana News Agency* reported. The statement condemns the racist regime for trying to cover up its oppression of workers by allowing Black workers to form Workers Councils within industries. This move is divisive," it says. "OATUU and its affiliates therefore insist that what the Black workers are demanding is the right to form national trade unions, which will have the right to negotiate on behalf of its members and which also will have the right to strike."

United Nations

The Special Committee Against Apartheid of the United Nations last week called for stepped up international action, including an embargo on the supply of oil and other raw materials to South Africa, with the aim of eradicating apartheid "and securing the liberation of the South African people." The report said that all necessary steps must be taken to ensure that all powers were transferred to the people of South Africa as a whole in accordance with their freely expressed will.

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Puerto Rican Independence Conference Rallies Worldwide Support

(Havana, Cuba) — In the judgment of leading sectors of the Puerto Rican independence movement, worldwide support for their cause has taken a significant stride forward as a result of the International Conference of Solidarity with the Independence of Puerto Rico held here September 5-9, reports Irwin Silber of *The Guardian*.

Juan Mari Bras, secretary-general of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party (PSP), called the conference "the starting point of a new phase in world solidarity with the Puerto Rican struggle" as more than 290 delegates from 78 countries took part.

For the Puerto Rican delegation, the largest and broadest at the conference, a primary goal was to establish the Puerto Rican struggle as one of the major international anti-imperialistic struggles, an area in which great progress has been made.



The Puerto Rican struggle for independence is gaining worldwide support.

An immediate short-term objective that was decided upon was for independence forces in the United Nations to insure passage in 1976 of the Cuban-sponsored resolution recognizing, "the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence." This resolution was tabled at the August session of the U.N. Decolonization Committee.

A number of countries and delegations representing important revolutionary forces — the Democratic People's Republic

FAKE "CONGRESS" NAMES NKOMO TO HEAD RHODESIA'S A.N.C.

Muzorewa And Z.A.N.U.
Leader Boycott Talks

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) — A rump "congress" of the African National Council (ANC) was held here on September 27, by supporters of Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), and named Nkomo leader of ANC.

The "congress" was boycotted by ANC president, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the militant Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) and other ANC militants, all of whom are in forced exile from Rhodesia and are threatened with arrest by the White racist regime if they return.

SECRET DEAL

Bishop Muzorewa expelled Nkomo from the ANC on September 11, after it was learned that Nkomo had entered into a secret deal with the Smith regime and South African Prime Minister John Vorster in which Nkomo will be offered the premiership and preside over a mixed Black and White cabinet whose members have been selected as part of the secret deal.

The exiled African National Council members issued a statement in Lusaka (Zambia) on September 22 revealing the secret deal and said the whole conspiracy to deprive the people of Zimbabwe of their genuine freedom and independence "is embodied in the now open notorious secret deal."

The London weekly, *The Economist*, however, writes that even with the so-called moderate Nkomo in Salisbury leadership of the



JOSEPH NKOMO (left), has made a secret deal with IAN SMITH, head of Rhodesia's White racist minority regime, to remove Bishop ABEL MUZOREWA (right), head of the ANC, and other true liberation forces from current negotiations to end White minority rule.

ANC, "there is still little likelihood that Mr. Smith will be prepared to talk seriously with him" about African majority rule.

The New York Times, reporting on Nkomo's ascendancy to challenged leadership of the ANC, quotes Nkomo as telling an audience in Salisbury that what he was demanding was majority rule, "now, not tomorrow." The *Times* writes that South African Prime Minister Vorster's government "has applied economic pressure on Rhodesia" to reach a settlement with African nationalists in Rhodesia.

Also, Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda is reported to have mounted increasing pressure on the African nationalists "to rally behind Mr. Nkomo and drive hard in negotiations with the Smith government."

President Kaunda has withdrawn his hospitality to the Rev. Sithole, however, according to

The New York Times, and has similarly cut support for Bishop Muzorewa.

In his speech at the rump "congress" at which he was named to head the ANC, Nkomo paid tribute to President Kaunda for his assistance. He did not mention Vorster of South Africa by name, but acknowledged "the attempts to negotiate the constitutional dispute in which South Africa had taken some part." He said that before he could endorse such efforts as "meaningful," South Africa would first have to start negotiations with her own Black nationalists and grant independence to Namibia (South West Africa).

Meanwhile, the *London Times* reports that official Zambian accounts of the recent shooting in which 11 members of ZANU and a Zambian officer were killed at a Zambian camp, has been challenged by nationalist sources.

The incident was started when three ZANU men were kidnapped by opposition nationalist forces. The forces claimed that ZANU was detaining the wife of a former ZANU member who had defected. Several leaders of ZANU went to the Zambian camp authorities to complain about the kidnapping.

Zambian soldiers opened fire when they saw the crowd approaching, without first firing warning shots. Among those killed were two women, one of whom was the commander of ZANU's women's detachment. The Zambian officer was killed by a bullet that passed through the shoulder of a wounded ZANU man. The sources insist the ZANU crowd was not armed with spears, axes and bows and arrows as alleged by the Zambian authorities. □

U.S. Vetoes U.N. Membership For North And South Vietnam

(United Nations, N.Y.) — Retaliating for the United Nations' refusal to admit South Korea into membership, the U.S. recently vetoed the entry of North and South Vietnam into the world body. The Vietnamese states, in separate votes in the U.N. Security Council, received 14 of the 15 Council votes but were blocked from admission by the single "No" vote of the U.S.

In August, the U.S. vetoed a move to admit the two Vietnams to the U.N. However, Third World and socialist countries revived the Vietnam issue in the General Assembly which, on September 29, voted 123 to 0 to ask the Council to reconsider and act favorably on the two Vietnam requests. The U.S. abstained in the General Assembly along with eight other countries that normally follow the U.S.'s lead.

Supporters of the two Vietnams have criticized the U.S. for going against the wishes of the majority of the U.N. membership, including the Western European allies of the U.S., who have recognized the governments of both Vietnams.

EGYPTIAN LEADERS BITTER OVER SADAT/KISSINGER SINAI PACT

(Cairo, Egypt) - Important leading Egyptian officials have begun to express great bitterness over the attitudes taken by the U.S. and Israel since the conclusion of the Sinai agreement signed by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat last month, writes Henry Tanner in *The New York Times* from Cairo.

Some of these men, Tanner writes, are said to feel that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger "misled the Egyptian negotiators by not telling them he had promised that Washington would sympathetically consider supplying Israel with Pershing missiles."

The Pershings, with their ground-to-ground range of about 450 miles, would put the Aswan Dam as well as Cairo within firing distance of the Israelis. Tanner writes that the Egyptian officials knew that large quantities of powerful and advanced American weapons would be part of the agreement. But the Pershings were not expected. U.S. assurances that they will not be equipped with nuclear warheads are "unconvincing" in Cairo, Tanner writes.

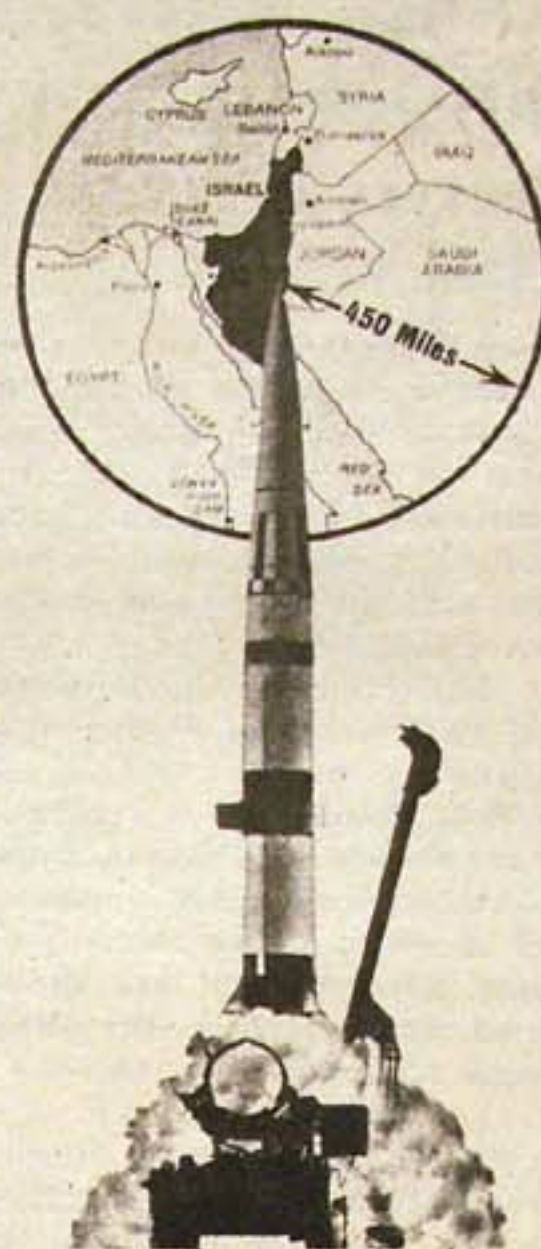
Arab critics of President Sadat "take it as a confirmation of their

belief that the U.S. will never be 'evenhanded' in the Middle East and that Sadat's move to associate himself with Washington was wrong," Tanner writes.

Even the Pentagon's statement that deliveries of Pershings could not begin before the early nineteen-eighties struck Egyptians as ominous, rather than reassuring. It was seen as a sign that the United States and Israel both remained convinced that a state of war would still exist 10 years from now.

Sayed Marei, the speaker of the National Assembly and one of Sadat's closest intimates, suggested in a conversation recently, Tanner writes, that the only possible way the U.S. could correct the damage done to Egyptian-American relations would be to provide Egypt with similarly powerful American weapons as well as with much greater and more visible financial and technological assistance than is now contemplated.

Marei, in a bitter mood, recalled the summer of 1956 when Secretary of State John Foster Dulles withdrew his offer of American help in building the Aswan Dam, and opened the way for the Russians to do so, starting



Pershing missile and potential targets within its 450-mile range.

a 15-year period of Egyptian dependence on Moscow, Tanner writes.

The issue goes to the heart of the considerations that have led Egypt to accept Kissinger's alleged step-by-step diplomacy. It

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24

WORLD SCOPE



Portugal

The general secretary of the Socialist International has denied that Western European socialist parties are passing on money to the Portuguese Socialist Party provided by the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Hans Janitschek, commenting on a *New York Times* report indicating CIA involvement with Western European socialist parties, said that the *Times* report "does great damage to the cause of socialism in Portugal and also in other Western European countries." A State Department official said that the CIA has been sending \$2 to \$10 million a month to the Portuguese socialists.

Mexico

Mexican President Luis Echeverria Alvarez last week urged the United Nations to impose a political, diplomatic, economic and communications boycott on Spain in retaliation for its execution of five anti-government activists last week. In a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, President Alvarez proposed that a special meeting of the Security Council be called to consider punitive measures against the Spanish government. The Mexican government has canceled all commercial airline flights to Spain and all communications and trade links.

Brazil

Brazilian Catholic leaders have asked Pope Paul VI to intervene in the threatened expulsion of an outspoken Catholic bishop who has defended poor farmers against large land-owning companies in the Amazon region. The church leaders say that the Most Rev. Pedro Casaldaliga is threatened with expulsion by the Brazilian government without the right of defense, and have denounced what they call a slanderous campaign accusing the bishop of being a communist and stirring up armed struggle.

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ENTERTAINMENT

TV REVIEW

"ON THE ROCKS": UNFUNNY AND DANGEROUS DISTORTION OF PRISON CONDITIONS

On The Rocks is one of the most dangerous, vicious and insulting programs to come on television in recent years. Based on a TV series that originated in England, *On The Rocks* outrageously portrays prison life as one fun-filled day after another and prison inmates as a happy-go-lucky lot in total control of the bumbling oafs who serve as officials.

Black and poor people in particular know well how racist, violent and oppressive prison life is since they are most often the victims of legal injustices that condemn them to long years in prison. Yet, if one is to believe *On The Rocks*, the worst thing an inmate can get busted for is stealing a can of pineapple from the prison kitchen.

On The Rocks stars Puerto Rican actor Jose Perez as a three-time loser con man and leader of the integrated inmate quartet that daily engages in one trifling incident after another. As a recent article in THE BLACK PANTHER pointed out, "real life" prison officials deliberately instigate racial disturbances among inmates in order to keep them divided and thus unable to organize against their conditions.

Joining Perez as prisoners in the ABC Thursday night "comedy" series is Hal Williams, the "tough" Black inmate whom some may remember as the Black cop on *Sanford And Son*. A good-natured White hillbilly hick and a young White first offender

Inmates in America's prisons are increasingly protesting their racist and inhumane conditions.



complete Perez' madcap crew. The guards are integrated, too. Mel Stewart wastes what seems to be real talent in his role as a so-called "mean" Black guard who really acts like a fool, and Tom Poston, a veteran White comedian who must have been hard up for work to have accepted a role on *On The Rocks*.

The insanity of the series was evidenced in one of the first programs which revolved around Perez' attempts to discover who had stolen his can of pineapples which he, in fact, had earlier stolen from the kitchen. Stolen pineapples are hardly an indication of the serious problems found inside U.S. prisons.

There is nothing funny about prison life as anyone who regularly reads THE BLACK PANTHER's accounts of the shocking, recurring brutality in U.S. prisons

can understand. According to one of the writers of *On The Rocks*, "We feel that we're doing a very universal kind of program. We want to say some serious things. We don't want this to be jokey-jokey every week in prison."

If anything serious has been said to date, we have missed it.

On The Rocks is one more attempt by the power structure of America, working hand in hand with the coopted mass media, to delude and brainwash the American people about the true nature of life for oppressed people, in this case, prisoners. Reactionary forces, via the mass media, are making a concerted effort to lull us into a false sense of security. If we don't come out of this trance soon, it will be too late. Fascism will have thoroughly entrenched itself. □

There Was A Full Moon

*There was a full moon
and I had nearly fallen
from the fast moving
train running through
the desert that night.*

*But you, caring, and
having seen my distress
reached out to pull me
back away from the
sparkling sand, and
those beckoning arms
of the eternal cactus.*

*And I wondered if it
were true, what the
ancients said: that as
we do not know the way
of the wind, or how
spirit comes to the
bones in the womb of a
woman with child — so
we do not know the work
of that which makes
every thing?*

*I wondered, and then I
saw that he who risks
love will know all.*

-Michael Wilsie
Oakland,
California



The Road Is Not Easy

*Threatened by the unknown and
eager to grow*

*Craving for knowledge but fear-
ing your own*

*Secretive . . . it is so hard to fail
But willing to die for people to
live*

*Loving to be loved instead of
loving to be*

*It could be you it could be me
The road is not easy for the future
to be.*

Francoise
Oakland, Calif.

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Atmore-Holman Brothers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

of which lasted less than a day, two Brothers were found guilty of murder and assault with intent to commit murder; two were found guilty of murder; two others (both from the Holman incident) were found innocent when the state's witnesses contradicted themselves too often; and two others had their trials continued; and Brother Johnnie Harris was sentenced to death.

One of the defendants didn't make it to trial. Brother Frank X. Moore was murdered in his cell. He supposedly hung himself with a sheet, but photographs of his body show bruises and rope burns on his chest, ankles and neck, also a large gash in the back and badly skinned knuckles. □

David Du Bois On "Police State"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

He insisted that Black Americans "en masse" would refuse to join any "national effort" that included war against the African people; that sharper divisions would emerge in this country between Blacks and Whites as a result, and the police and military forces of the power structure would move toward fascist repression of Black militants "and our few White allies" first, Blacks in general next, and ultimately the whole American people.

"Our job here is to expose this grand conspiracy," Du Bois told the conferees in conclusion. "Our job is to reach every corner of this country with the indisputable evidence ... of the source of this conspiracy," in preparation for the building of a massive people's movement of resistance. □

C.I.A. Links

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

"The sources said that from 1962 to about 1969, the CIA supplied Mr. Roberto with money and arms, but to little avail. At that point, they said, he was deactivated ... Mr. Roberto was reactivated this spring, according to the sources, at about the time it became clear that the then communist-leaning government in Portugal ordered its armed forces in Angola to give active support to the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola headed by Agostino Neto."

Gelb writes that the sources said that CIA operatives and American diplomats judged "that United States support should also be thrown behind Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola." The sources said specifically that American funds "were being used to buy arms for both Mr. Roberto and Mr. Savimbi ..."

All the sources told Mr. Gelb that it was Zaire that was of primary concern to the administration. The sources said that the administration believed that Mr. Mobutu "would like to annex Cabinda (an oil rich enclave of Angola protruding into Zaire) in the likely event of a communist take-over in Angola."

In the meantime, Gelb reports, the State Department has approached several congressmen with a view toward increasing American aid to Zaire. This year, Zaire was to receive about \$20 million, but the State Department is now aiming for \$60 million. □

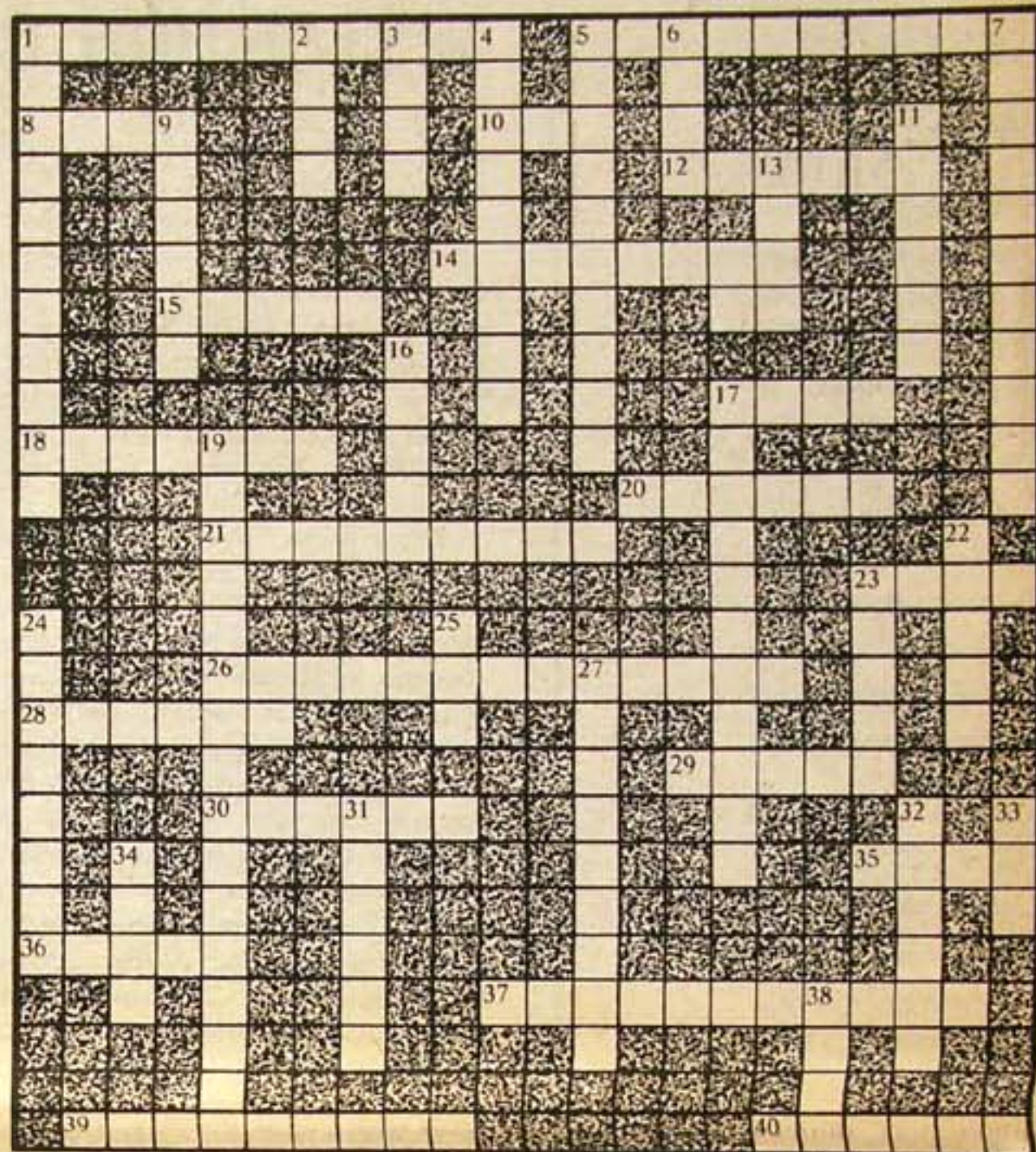


ACROSS

1. A person can be considered _____ if he is concerned about ideas reflecting the social needs and aspirations of an individual, group or class. The BPP is not only _____, but also puts these ideas into practice.
5. We can show revolutionary _____ when we act with courage, self-respect and dignity in the face of all odds knowing that there is always a chance to change oppressive conditions.
8. Revolutionary actions when carried out without a _____ create disinterest in the people about the outcome of such actions.
10. Initials of Black Panther Party.
12. Through military, economic and technological domination of large portions of the globe, the U.S. has created a huge _____ which oppresses many of the world's people.
14. The network of revolutionary people and organizations around the world is called _____.
15. Senior citizens are _____ people with the same rights, needs and freedom as younger people.
17. Years of pent up frustrations within the community expresses itself in an intense _____ against the symbols of oppressive authority.
18. In order for people to _____, their basic needs of food, shelter, medical care and clothing must be met.
20. The process of revolution unfolds in several _____.
21. Involvement in the revolutionary process should _____ the level of a person's thoughts.
23. The process of uniting the community is to bring together its basic _____, the family.
26. Change is a ruling principle of the universe and _____ is the way through which change is developed.
28. An area of land having economic independence, cultural determination, control of its political institutions, territorial integrity and safety is called a _____.
29. No events, no rally, nothing takes the place of _____ work in the communities to build a base of operations.
30. In all things we must pay strict attention to our _____ of putting ideas into practice.
35. By definition: _____ is any group of people united or classified together on the basis of common history, nationality or geographical distribution.
36. One way to show the contradictions in life is through _____, which by definition is a literary composition that tells a story, usually of human conflict, to be performed on stage or in movies by actors.
37. The belief that nations would benefit from acting independently rather than collectively is called _____.
39. The structure which we are building to define, to support and to enclose our ideas and practice is the _____ of our ideology.
40. The SAFE program is designed to help _____ citizens lead a better life.

Crossword Puzzle

BY JAMES A. RILEY



DOWN

1. The practice of extending authority by territorial acquisition or by economic and political control over other actions is called _____.
2. A major _____ of the BPP is to unite the communities through the Survival Programs.
3. Successful revolution means that people must _____ about what happens in their communities and to people everywhere.
4. Territory where peoples' control of their environment is partially realized is called _____ territory.
5. The theory that the source of all knowledge is our senses is called _____.
6. Seize the _____.
7. The ideology of the BPP is called Dialectical _____.
9. The co-founder, leader and chief theorist of the BPP is Huey P. _____.
11. The _____ are the makers of all history.
13. The oppressor seeks to _____ upon the lives of all poor people.
16. One of the most depressing and addictive problems in our communities is that of _____.
17. Anyone opposed to progress and progressive programs and ideas is a _____.
19. The Philosophy of the BPP is called _____.
22. Unorganized violent demonstrations of outrage at the intolerable conditions people live under are called _____ (Examples: The 1965-68 demonstrations in U.S. cities).
23. The bonding together of families and individuals within the community creates _____ in the community.
24. The leading units of struggle whose purpose is to teach by example are called the _____.
25. The great teacher of the People's Republic of China is _____ Tse-tung.

27. We must learn to trust the _____ when it comes to solving neighborhood problems.
31. Point number six in the BPP Platform (1972). We want completely free _____ care for all Black and oppressed people.
32. _____ is a primary tool used by the ruling class to divide poor and oppressed people and to keep them blinded to their common enemy.
33. The sun rises in the East _____ We will make it set in the West And it will also be _____ (See "Insights and Poems.")
34. The ability to _____, by definition is to get the meaning of something written, printed, etc., by interpreting its characters or signs, is a necessity for everyone.
38. That property of plants and animals which makes it possible for them to take in food, get energy from it, grow, adapt themselves to their surroundings and reproduce their kind is called _____.



Across: 1. Ideological 5. Enthusiasm 8. Plan 10. BPP 12. Empire 14. Family 15. Older 17. Rage 18. Survival 20. Stages 21. Transform 23. Unity 26. Contradiction 28. Nation 29. Daily 30. Method 35. Race 36. Drama 37. Nationalism 39. Framework 40. Senior

Down: 1. Imperialism 2. Goal 3. Care 4. Liberated 5. Empiricism 6. Time 7. Materialism 9. Newton 11. People 13. Prey 16. Drugs 17. Reactionary 19. Intercommunism 22. Riots 23. Unity 24. Vanguard 25. Mao 27. Community 31. Health 32. Racism 33. Red 34. Read 38. Life

ANSWERS:

SPORTS



O.J. SIMPSON is one of the many star Black running backs in pro football.

with Black quarterbacks. This undoubtedly stimulated fan interest, especially in cities like New York with large Black populations, and was used to attract people to the low quality/scab exhibition games.

In effect, the "blacklegs," who had been barred from a certain job, were once again being used with some success as strike-breakers.

In order to prevent this situation from recurring in the future, it is in the interest of every NFL player, be he White or Black, to put racism aside and fight for the right of qualified Black players to be quarterbacks. It is very disappointing that the NFL Player's Association has not so far taken a stand on this important issue.

"PROFESSIONALS"

As in most strikes, particularly those involving what are called "professionals," one of the major issues quickly became the viability of the union itself. Even the fact that in this case the union still describes itself in the more low key term "players' association" is a highly significant indication of its still low level of trade union consciousness (which in turn does largely reflect the highly individualistic, and parasitic, role of professional entertainers vis-a-vis material production).

The standard ploy of football owners, newspaper brass, ministries of education, and so on, is to emphasize and re-emphasize to

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

N.F.L. PLAYER REPS URGE PROTECTIVE LEGISLATION ON CAPITOL HILL

THE GREAT PRO FOOTBALL

WAR By Paul K. Hoch

(Washington, D.C.) - Representatives of the National Football League Players Association (NFLPA) took their case to Capitol Hill last week, seeking legislation which might remedy their long-standing grievances against the club owners.

"The power of the NFL owners is so great that many of our players have given up on the institution of collective bargaining," Ed Garvey, NFLPA executive director, told the House Labor-Management Relations subcommittee. Two weeks ago, NFL players overwhelmingly rejected the owners' latest contract offer, continuing a two year long stalemate between players and owners.

Garvey, along with NFLPA president Brother Kermit Alexander, Brother Roy Jefferson and Jerry Smith, made up the player's delegation to Capitol Hill.

They asked the subcommittee to consider an amendment to the National Labor Relations Act or adopt legislation that would force a dispute in professional sports to be submitted to an impartial fact-finding committee appointed by the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Alexander, for years a top-flight, All-Pro defensive back, was cut in 1974 by the Philadelphia Eagles. He raised, among other issues, the subject of the owners' vindictive attempts to destroy the NFLPA.

"Since negotiations commenced in January of 1974, 20 players representatives have been cut or traded by the NFL," Alexander said. "The incredibly rapid turnover of player representatives make it nearly impossible," Alexander added, to forge a successful and united struggle against the owners.

According to a New York Times report on the meeting, the NFLPA representatives "received a somewhat sympathetic through noncommittal reception" from the subcommittee. Representatives of the NFL Management Council, bargaining agent for the owners, were scheduled to testify later in the week.

The following is Part 2 of an in-depth analysis of "The Great Pro Football War," written by Paul K. Hoch, a professor of sports sociology at Dawson College in Montreal, Canada, and a frequent contributor to THE BLACK PANTHER. Professor Hoch is also the author of Rip Off The Big Game, a study of the exploitation of sports by the power elite.

PART 2

The quarterback situation was peculiar in another way too. Though Blacks had previously been virtually completely barred from this position in the NFL in the past, in the middle of the strike, several clubs including the New York Jets suddenly came up

—Johnny Spain: "... a penetrating probe for truth



When HUEY P. NEWTON, co-founder and ideologist of the Black Panther Party, disappeared in August, 1974, he left behind his INSIGHTS which embody, as Ericka Huggins has said, "a sensitivity and a humanness that make this man, in his aloneness, a friend to all people." ERICKA HUGGINS' POEMS are the telling introspective record of her own life during the years since her husband, Jon Huggins, was assassinated in Los Angeles in 1969. Since then she has also co-edited the Black Panther newspaper and is director of the Intercommunal Youth Institute, a model elementary school in Oakland.

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MARTIAL ARTS



Skill Improvement

In developing any specific skill, it is necessary to identify the skills in any performance and employ effective techniques to improve them.

Essentially, skill improvement amounts to determining the correct mechanics and incorporating them into the performance. The skill must be practiced effectively over and over until the movement patterns become naturally smooth and efficient.

As a result of such practice, the performer will increase his skill by judgment of speed, distance and time, smoothness and efficiency in movement, and insight into the various circumstances of the performance. (For example, running at a given tempo may depend on time, position, if in a race, endurance, etc.)

If we begin looking at some of the aspects of developing a specific skill in certain activities that involve physical-technical-athletic skills, then we may also apply those same principles to our overall experiences.

Accuracy is demonstrated in such skills as delivering a punch/kick, shooting a basketball, throwing a ball to a target, or shooting an arrow in archery. Regardless of how smoothly a player shoots the basketball, unless the ball goes through the basket a high percentage of the time, the player is ineffective. The same idea applies to an archer, pitcher, boxer, and other accuracy performers.

Accuracy in specific movements can be improved considerably through practice. Improvements necessarily demand repetitious performance of the skill, with an analysis of weaknesses and an understanding of desired results.

In practicing for accuracy it is very important for the performer to do so at typical performance speeds. Throwing at a slower speed is different (in terms of accuracy) than throwing at normal/operational speeds.

RUBIN "HURRICANE" CARTER INTERVIEWED BY PENTHOUSE MAGAZINE

"AFTER THE HURRICANE, THERE IS NO MORE"

"Hurricane" Carter was charged in October, 1966, with the shotgun murder of two White men in a New Jersey tavern. In 1974, two White ex-convicts recanted the testimony that had convicted him.

In Part 4 of a Penthouse magazine interview with Rubin "Hurricane" Carter, it becomes even clearer that the police were out to silence the "Hurricane," resulting in his frame-up conviction and subsequent prison term.

PART 4

QUESTION: What were the circumstances of your arrest for the Lafayette Bar & Grill murders?

CARTER: It was about one o'clock in the morning and I was riding down the street—I'm a night man, you know. When you train in the day, you sleep all night; and when you come out of training, your body clock gets all messed up. So I was riding down the street one night...Now, just that afternoon I had seen in the papers that they had police on rooftops allegedly guarding some witness to these murders (that was Bello, I found out later), and everybody knew it—so if I had committed that crime I would have been long gone.

Well, that night I went to turn a corner, and the next thing I knew there must have been 20,000 police shotguns in my face. Just that quick. Wow! "Keep your hands on the wheel," someone said, so I kept my hands on the wheel until they handcuffed me behind my back and put me in a car.

POLICE STATION

Now, the police station was only a block away, but they didn't take me there. They took me up into the Paterson mountains—about ten cars of detectives, all with unmarked cars. And I was sitting handcuffed in the back—with two detectives up front and two detectives in the back. They took me up into those mountains, and they parked.

Nobody said anything to me. We just sat there. I could hear these loudspeakers...these microphones, going back and forth, chattering angrily...very angrily. You could see policemen walking around out there with shotguns. No light anywhere, just a dark road. And I thought, "My God, these people are going to kill me!"

We stayed there about an hour—just sitting there, nobody saying anything to me. Then, all

of a sudden somebody on the car radio said, "Okay, bring him in." It seemed like they were very disappointed, as if somebody had talked them out of killing me—that there would have been a big investigation or something if they killed me—which wouldn't have meant shit to me. I would've been dead!

QUESTION: After you were picked up on the night of the murder, and none of the witnesses were able to identify you and John Artis, you took a lie-detector test that proved your innocence. Why wasn't that used as evidence in your trial?

CARTER: At that time, in 1966, the lie-detector test wasn't admissible in court.

QUESTION: Weren't there other white cars that were stopped by the police?

CARTER: Yes. In the court records, cops said, "I stopped this car here, I stopped this car there," but mine was the only car that they stopped and brought to the scene of the crime.

QUESTION: During the trial, were any of the defense witnesses threatened?

CARTER: Yes. My God, yes!

QUESTION: Who were they? Can you give us any specific name?

CARTER: John "Bucks" Roy-



RUBIN "Hurricane" CARTER

ster. He was the third person in the car with me on the murder night when the police stopped us.

QUESTION: He was threatened? By whom?

CARTER: By the police.

QUESTION: And who else?

CARTER: My sparring partner, Wild Bill Hardney, he was run out of town. He lived in Newark at the time; and when the Paterson police knew that he was coming as a witness, they got in touch with Newark police and the Newark police ran him out of town.

TO BE CONTINUED

Egyptian Leaders Bitter Over Sinai Pact

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20

is taken for granted in Cairo that Egypt, the most powerful Arab nation, must always match Israel's armaments. If Israel is slated to receive Pershing missiles, the Egyptian government will try to get comparable weapons somewhere.

As a result, it will be impossible for Sadat to reduce military expenditures and shift resources to civilian reconstruction and rehabilitation, Egyptian officials say. Already there have been signs of growing popular discontent in Egypt at the failure of the government to provide the promised shot in the arm to the economy and social services.

These officials add that it was precisely the hope of being able to turn to civilian tasks that led Sadat to accept American mediation in the Middle East conflict and American offers of economic and technological assistance.

The feeling in Cairo is that the burden on the United States to prove its friendship for Egypt is greater than ever. □

The Great Pro Football War

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

their employees that the latter are "professionals," not workers, and they should refrain from rubbing shoulders with those dirty truck drivers and garbage-men in those nasty things called unions. This ideology of "professionalism" has long been one of the most effective weapons for keeping white collar workers split off from their blue collar comrades (and hence for keeping both groups fairly ineffectual).

One reason it was so effective is that for many years the white collar/blue collar split did correspond to highly significant wage and privilege differentials within the work force. However in recent years with what is sometimes called the increasing "proletarianization" of many white collar jobs (i.e. a decline in salaries and privileges in the white collar sector relative to the blue collar sector), many "professionals" — from teachers to journalists to football players — have been increasingly less willing to accept pay in prestige and ideology.

(And so too with university students, the society's future "professionals." Their partial desertions from the banners of "professional" ideology marked the upsurge of the student movement in the late '60s.)

TO BE CONTINUED

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Puerto Rican Independence Conference Rallies Worldwide Support

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

of Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, FRELIMO (Mozambique), and the PAIGC (Guinea-Bissau) — all emphasized the need for militant struggle and material support.

Iraq's ambassador to Cuba, Abdul Sattar Al-Dourif, touched off a wave of excitement when he announced a \$10,000 contribution to the Puerto Rican independence movement. Later, the U.S. delegation announced a \$2,000 contribution.

The U.S. delegation was one of the most politically diverse delegations at the conference. It was composed of six Puerto Ricans, six Blacks, six Whites, a Mexican-American and a Native American. Prominent in the delegation was Carlos Feliciano, who recently won his freedom from a bomb plot frame-up, and Vernon Bellecourt, of the American Indian Movement (AIM), who pledged the solidarity of the American Indians with the Third World against imperialism.

In summary, the conference was a success. Luis Angel Torres, a leader of the Popular Socialist Movement (MSP) and a member of the Puerto Rican legislature, stated that "the conference has been very effective on one level. It has concretized a movement for international support."

COLONIALISM CONDEMNED

Noel Colon, president of the Puerto Rican Peace Conference, emphasized in a major statement to the conference that "worldwide condemnation of colonialism in Puerto Rico is in itself an act of support for the Puerto Rican struggle, an act that will gain greater significance as we ourselves strengthen all our forces ..."

A closing ceremony was held at the dedication of a new school, just outside of Havana, to the memory of Puerto Rican independence fighter Albizu Campos. The ceremony was attended by Premier Fidel Castro.

A firm pledge was delivered by Cuban President Osvaldo Dorticos of "unrestricted support to the Puerto Rican cause." President Dorticos also made clear that, "Puerto Rico is a Latin American nation submitted to colonial domination, and is not an 'internal question' of the U.S." □

Letters to the Editor

I SUPPORT YOU

Dear Sir,

There have been compliments about the Black Panther. I admire and strongly support you.

I would like to subscribe to your newspaper for one year. However I am in prison and have no money. It would be nice if you add my name to your mailing list to obtain the Black Panther as a complimentary.

In exchange, I am going to send you some articles that I wrote about American economic, federal deficits of budget, the U.S. prison systems. These articles are interesting, I think.

Please keep on struggling. . .

God bless and best wishes to you.

Respectfully yours,

N. Kinh Doanh

Englewood, Colo. 80110

SUPPORT H.R. 3603: END EXPERIMENTATION ON PRISONERS

Comrades of the Party, and People in General,

I'm writing all of you this because it concerns the brothers and sisters who are locked down in today's slave camps of America.

I'm also writing in hope of receiving great response and support from the people!!

I was informed that on September 29 and October 1, 1975, the House Subcommittee on the Judiciary will be holding hearings on Congressman Parren Mitchell's bill, H.R. 3603. This bill seeks to prohibit the use of federal prisoners in medical experimentation and could have significant implications in relation to state prisoners.

Passage of this legislation is very important in the struggle to abolish the immoral and unethical practice of using "captive subjects" in medical research. I call on all concerned individuals and groups to write and forward their recommendations and endorsements of the bill to U.I.I.I. (Urban Information Interpreters Incorporated), P.O. Box AH, College Park, Maryland 20740 or call (301) 864-7628.

Please contact and encourage other people and organizations to register their support.

Do it now!!! Before any other incarcerated brothers and sisters are subjected to brain surgery, shock treatment, and forced injection of drugs, against their will!!

Power to the convicted class, through righteous political education and organizing!!

Dave Lind

P.O. Box 374

Tiburon, Ca. 94920

"A SOLDIER FOR THE PEOPLE"

Comrade,

Greetings of Salaam are due to you and your pure minded staff.

I have the May 12, 1975, issue of the Black Panther before me now and I have read every article avidly and with awe.

I have been a soldier for the people before and I readily identify with all the causes of the People. I agree that we need each other and I have been a ~~vehicle~~ for that support until this day.

Alas, the Federal's (Federal Agents) have placed me in Limbo, which is not the worst because I fight my best with a pen in my hand.

My presence here in this second degree dehumanizer is not the worst that can happen to one who strives to be one with his beginning. . .

My greatest wish now is to receive the Black Panther regularly. Can you help me?

Bro. Randolph Scipio
Oxford, Wisc.

HELP PLANET EARTH

Panthers,

Could you get your organization to ask the government to form a co-op with the other nations in the world and make its profit goal lots of food and medical research and housing? Ask the world to forget about money and build a green house across the desert areas and cities underneath them.

If you'll write the U.N. you can maybe get it on the news and ask for everybody's support.

We can go to war against army ants, killer bees, rattlesnakes, underbrush, put sprinkle systems in all the forests and cities underneath them.

Help. Planet Earth
B. Hiatt
Orangwah, Ca. 95662

Fred Hampton Deal

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

In a related development, Harold Tyrrell, a Cook County Board member, has questioned the mounting sum in public funds being paid to attorney John P. Coghlan to defend Hanrahan and 14 state's attorney policemen named in the suit. It was disclosed last week that Coghlan had been paid \$201,804 to date, not counting the \$11,577.99 representing the most recent bill to the county presented by Coghlan.

Noting that the case has not yet gone to trial after months of pretrial hearings, Tyrrell asked when the new bill was presented: "What are we giving this man, a blank check? Is this going to go on forever? My God! The taxpayers are paying this guy a quarter of a million dollars so far. Is there any end to this?"

Judge Joseph Sam Perry appointed Coghlan a special state's attorney in April, 1973, after State's Attorney Bernard Carey said he could not defend Hanrahan and the state's attorney policemen, because the raid on the Black Panther Party facility was a campaign issue during the municipal election campaign of 1972 at which time he defeated Hanrahan for the position of state's attorney.

The trial on the suit is scheduled to begin November 3. □

Apartheid

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 18

There is a huge drop-out rate from African schools — more than 50% of children before the end of their fourth year — and an acute shortage of qualified teachers: only a bare 1.6% have university degrees and over 15% have no educational qualifications at all. *Apartheid* has no room for trained and educated Black workers, and the educational system ensures that there are none.

A recent publication of the Human Sciences Research Council in South Africa estimates that in 1980, 33% of African male workers will be without education, 47% will have only a primary school education, 20% secondary education, and only a mere 1% a matriculation certificate, diploma or university degree. African women workers, of course, are even more educationally-deprived than men and one can imagine how much more discriminatory the percentages would be in their case.

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A PROGRAM FOR SURVIVAL

"All these programs satisfy the deep needs of the community but they are not solutions to our problems. That is why we call them survival programs, meaning survival pending revolution." —Huey P. Newton

PEOPLE'S FREE MEDICAL CLINICS

Provides free medical treatment and preventative medical care for the people.

THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Established to test and create a cure for Sickle Cell Anemia. The foundation informs people about Sickle Cell Anemia and maintains an advisory committee of doctors researching this crippling disease.

PEOPLE'S FREE DENTAL PROGRAM (Being Implemented)

Provides free dental check-ups, treatment and an educational program for dental hygiene.

PEOPLE'S FREE OPTOMETRY PROGRAM (Being Implemented)

Provides free eye examinations, treatment and eyeglasses for the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE AMBULANCE PROGRAM

Provides free, rapid transportation for sick or injured people without time-consuming checks into the patients' financial status or means.

FREE FOOD PROGRAM

Provides free food to Black and other oppressed people.

FREE BREAKFAST PROGRAM

Provides children with a free, nourishing, hot breakfast every school morning.

FOOD COOPERATIVE PROGRAM

Provides food for the people through community participation and community cooperative buying.

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

Provides news and information about the world and Black and oppressed communities.



FREE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA TESTING

PEOPLE'S FREE COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

Provides free job-finding services to poor and oppressed people.

PEOPLE'S FREE SHOE PROGRAM (Being Implemented)

Provides free shoes, made at the People's Free Shoe Factory, to the people.

PEOPLE'S FREE CLOTHING PROGRAM

Provides new, stylish and quality clothing free to the people.



OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

LEGAL AID AND EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Provides legal aid classes and full legal assistance to people who are in need.

FREE BUSING TO PRISONS PROGRAM

Provides free transportation to prisons for families and friends of prisoners.

FREE COMMISSARY FOR PRISONERS PROGRAM

Provides imprisoned men and women with funds to purchase necessary commissary items.

SENIORS AGAINST A FEARFUL ENVIRONMENT (S.A.F.E.) PROGRAM

Provides free transportation and escort service for senior citizens to and from community banks on the first of each month.



S.A.F.E. PROGRAM

PEOPLE'S COOPERATIVE HOUSING PROGRAM

Provides, with federal government aid, decent, low-cost and high-quality housing for Black and poor communities.

PEOPLE'S FREE PLUMBING AND MAINTENANCE PROGRAM

Provides free plumbing and repair services to improve people's homes.

FREE PEST CONTROL PROGRAM

Free household extermination of rats, roaches and other disease-carrying pests and rodents.

OAKLAND COMMUNITY SCHOOL

Provides Black and other oppressed children with a scientific method of thinking about and analyzing things. This method develops basic skills for living in this society.

LIBERATION SCHOOLS: FREE MUSIC AND DANCE PROGRAMS

Provides children free supplementary educational facilities and materials to promote a correct view of their role in the society and provides support for the Music and Dance programs of the Oakland Community School.

CHILD DEVELOPMENT CENTER

Provides 24-hour child care facilities for infants and children between the ages of 2 months and three years. Youth are engaged in a scientific program to develop their physical and mental faculties at the earliest ages.

